

هدى عن الضل

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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WORLD'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Variable, Temp. 16-10 (57-50). Tomorrow variable, Temp. 16-10 (57-50). Yesterday's temp. 14-8 (57-46).
LONDON: Variable, Temp. 12-8 (55-46).
NEW YORK: Variable, Temp. 12-8 (55-46).
CHICAGO: Variable, Temp. 12-8 (55-46).
SAN FRANCISCO: Variable, Temp. 12-8 (55-46).
HONOLULU: Variable, Temp. 12-8 (55-46).
TOKYO: Variable, Temp. 12-8 (55-46).
SYDNEY: Variable, Temp. 12-8 (55-46).
AUCKLAND: Variable, Temp. 12-8 (55-46).
Additional weather - COMICS PAGE.

Australia	10.6	Lebanon	41.26
Belgium	20.5	Luxembourg	41.26
Denmark	23.0	Norway	2.50
Eire	16.0	Netherlands	1.50
Finland	23.0	Nigeria	40.0
France	23.0	Portugal	3.00
Germany	12.0	Spain	12.0
Great Britain	15.0	Sweden	2.50
Greece	12.0	Switzerland	1.70
India	12.0	Turkey	2.50
Iran	25.0	U.S. Military	30.0
Italy	20.0	Vietnam	1.50
Japan	12.0		

No. 28,707 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1975 Established 1887



The first contingent of refugees from the French Embassy in Phnom Penh arriving in Paris yesterday morning.

Lisbon Reds, Socialists in a Reconciliation

LISBON, May 6 (Reuters). — Portugal's feuding Socialist and Communist parties today announced a tentative reconciliation, which party sources said was reached under military pressure.

Socialist leader Mario Soares held a surprise three-hour meeting during the night with his Communist counterpart, Alvaro Cunhal, after both had separate audiences with the President, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes.

The two partners in the coalition provisional government announced that they had agreed to "cooperate in defense of the liberties and gains achieved since April 25" — the date of last year's coup overthrowing the old right-wing dictatorship.

The agreement appeared to settle for the time being the conflict that had been raging between the two parties since last week's May Day workers' rally, which the Socialists claim they were forcibly prevented from attending by Communist officials.

But sources in both parties said that the armed forces, which exercise supreme power through the Revolutionary Council, had ordered them to end their quarrel and work for national harmony.

This pressure reflected increasing military impatience with party bickering. The agreement was a large extent prompted by the Communists' and Socialists' fears that the military might ease them out of the ruling process, political observers said.

The Socialists appear to have come out worse than the Communists. Last week they staged a large anti-Communist demonstration outside the government palace, apparently pressuring a showdown between the moderate parties which won the elections and the radical officers who at present rule by revolutionary decree in alliance with the Communists.

Last night's agreement, reached in talks at Communist party headquarters, made the Socialists appear to be backing down from a confrontation.

Mr. Soares refused to comment to reporters afterwards. Socialist Justice Minister Francisco Salgado Zamba said that differences remained, but the meeting had shown that there also was some common ground.

The Communist leader, Mr. Cunhal, looked well pleased with the outcome, which he described as "an important step toward cooperation."

Some Socialists fear that an agreement with Mr. Cunhal could lead to attempts to undermine the leadership of Mr. Soares, who has the reputation of being a right-wing Socialist.

Reds' Advances Said a Threat To Laos Capital

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 6 (Reuters). — Pathet Lao forces, backed by North Vietnamese troops, have forced Vientiane troops to retreat from the strategic Sala Phou Khoume region and present a dangerous threat to the Lao capital, military sources said today.

There has been sporadic fighting in the area over the last three weeks, with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao driving the Vientiane troops from a number of positions.

Some of the heaviest fighting since the 1973 cease-fire has taken place around the Sala Phou Khoume crossroads and nearby airfield, 20 miles north of Vientiane.

The sources said the retreat gives the Pathet Lao extended control over the main road between Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang.

357 Refugees Land in Paris, Silent on Cambodian Events

PARIS, May 6 (UPI). — A chartered jet carrying 357 refugees from the French Embassy in Cambodia arrived here from Bangkok today, and French officials said they had "good reason" to believe that a second group of refugees had arrived safely in Thailand.

Six days after leaving the Cambodian capital by truck for the Thai border, the refugees disembarked from the jumbo jet, "dazed, a little lost, surprised by the climate," in the words of French Health Minister Simone Veil, who met them.

Though holders of French passports, most of the group were of Cambodian origin and had never been to France before. They were taken to three separate reception centers where, Mrs. Veil said, the process of finding homes and jobs would begin.

The group included many children who had spent two weeks in the isolated embassy in Phnom Penh after the fall of the city, and who were escorted out by members of the Red Cross.

Today's arrivals shed little light on what has been going on in Cambodia since the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh April 17. Several indicated that they would have nothing to say until the final group of refugees had arrived safely in Thailand.

250 More Expected

The French expect 250 more, the final contingent from the embassy, to arrive in Thailand in a day or two. The French have not received any direct information from Cambodia in 10 days.

Despite the self-imposed embargo on what they saw during the siege of Phnom Penh and during their three-day trip to Thailand, one refugee was quoted in Le Monde tonight as saying that "there have not been any massacres."

Another refugee who spent over two weeks in the French Embassy said that it was impossible for the group to know what was going on outside.

French officials, meanwhile, confirmed that the Khmer Rouge did not respect the extraterritoriality of the embassy, and that it was forcibly entered.

Three Cities Believed Evacuated

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI). — State Department officials said yesterday that they believed that the Cambodian Communists had forcibly evacuated virtually the entire population of Phnom Penh soon after they took over the capital.

At least two other cities, Kampong Chhnang and Siem Reap, also were reportedly practically emptied, the officials added.

Foreign Troops Barred

BANGKOK, May 6 (AP). — The Khmer Rouge radio in Phnom Penh said today that Cambodia would respect the national and territorial integrity of neighboring states but would not allow any foreign troops on its soil.

The broadcast said Cambodia would continue to seek good relations with other countries, but it did not mention the establishment of diplomatic ties or requests for foreign aid. "We will work hard for ourselves," the broadcast said.

Germany, Iran May Acquire Big Part of U.K. Oil Company

LONDON, May 6 (UPI). — A significant stake in the British Petroleum Co. Ltd. may be acquired by West German and Iranian interests as a result of preliminary negotiations that apparently have taken place.

Despite repeated denials from government sources here, the Bank of England is understood to have been approached concerning the sale of its 21-per-cent holding in the oil company, which has extensive operations in the North Sea and indirectly in Alaska.

The British central bank acquired its British Petroleum shares early this year in connection with a government-sponsored support operation for the Burmah Oil Co., which had been a major British Petroleum shareholder for many years.

Interest in U.S. Industry

If the West German and Iranian talks are successful, these countries would obtain indirect interests in the U.S. oil industry through British Petroleum's holdings in the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.

Asked to comment on reports that a sale was imminent, a spokesman for the Bank of England refused to rule out the possibility that an "oblique" approach had been made to the bank.

"When we acquired these British Petroleum shares in January," he said, "we made it clear that we would get rid of them as soon as we could find a suitable buyer."

A West German spokesman said yesterday in response to an inquiry that his government was "interested, in principle," in acquiring a stake in British Petroleum, but he declined to confirm that any direct negotiations had taken place.

Permitting the shares to fall into foreign hands would have political implications in Britain, he said.

The British government directly owns about 48 per cent of the British Petroleum shares outstanding. The additional 21 per cent held by the Bank of England are technically not under government control, reflecting the bank's semiautonomous position.

Left-wing elements in the

Kosygin Trip to Libya

MOSCOW, May 6 (UPI). — Premier Alexei Kosygin will pay an official visit to Libya in the first half of May, at the invitation of the Libyan government, Tass said.

But Cites Growing Support Ford Is 'Upset, Disappointed' Over Opposition to Refugees

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI). — President Ford said tonight he was "disappointed and very upset" over reports that some Americans would not welcome South Vietnamese refugees.

He told a nationally broadcast news conference that he was encouraged, however, by reports that major organizations in the United States were leading a fight to find a place for the refugees.

He praised the AFL-CIO and the American Jewish Committee for passing resolutions today supporting his program for resettling the Vietnamese.

Mr. Ford said he could understand the anti-Vietnamese attitude of some persons because of economic problems. But he pointed out that 80 per cent of the Vietnamese are children and only 20 per cent of the refugees are heads of families.

He noted that Hungarians and Cubans had been assimilated into the United States after past political reverses.

"I am convinced the vast majority of Americans want these people to have another chance," Mr. Ford declared.

The news conference was Mr. Ford's first public appearance since South Vietnam fell to Communist-led forces a week ago.

He repeated statements issued from the White House at the time. "The war is over," Mr. Ford said. "It seems to me we ought to look ahead" and not try to assess blame.

Opposes Inquiry

Mr. Ford said he would oppose any congressional investigation into the "sad and tragic" Vietnam war, because it "would be divisive and not helpful." He said the lessons of the past in Vietnam have already been learned — learned by presidents, learned by Congress, learned by the American people. "We should have our focus on the future," he said.

"It would be unfortunate to relapse what might be at blame," Mr. Ford said. "We ought to look ahead. A congressional inquiry would be divisive and not helpful."

The President also said that he hoped to strengthen bonds between the United States and Asian allies now that the war in Indochina has ended.

He said he hoped to strengthen ties with South Korea, reaffirm commitments to Taiwan and work more closely with Indonesia, the Philippines and other Asian nations.

"We are going to maintain our leadership on a worldwide basis," he said.

Asked to dispel recurring speculation he should not seek a full presidential term on his own in 1976, Mr. Ford said, "There should be no skepticism. I will be at the proper time in the legal sense a candidate."

Affirms Candidacy

"I'm surprised there is any skepticism," he said, "and I want to reiterate my intention to become a candidate. I believe I have the best opportunity to unify the Republican party."

Mr. Ford also said he was optimistic about the prospects of peace in the Middle East.

He said his forthcoming meetings with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and other Arab leaders did not represent "a new negotiating process," but were talks aimed at gathering information and suggestions on how to spend much time at Camp Pendleton. "We will be talking peace in the Middle East," he said.

He said the Arab leaders could make a "valuable contribution" to the avoidance of stalemate and stagnation in the peace-making process.

He said that while he was looking for input from President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as the United States reevaluates its Middle East policy, his planned meetings with these men do not mark the start of a new U.S. negotiating effort.

On other matters, Mr. Ford made these points:

- He anticipates success at the next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting on reaching a nuclear arms limitation treaty.
- He said he wished more than 30,000 persons had taken advantage of his clemency program for Vietnamese military deserters and draft evaders.
- But Vietnam dominated the news conference.
- The President could not present any hard evidence of a "blood-bath" in South Vietnam following the triumph of the Communist-led forces.
- Nonetheless, Mr. Ford insisted such a result was probable, using as evidence the 120,000 South Vietnamese who he said fled for their lives.
- "That is the best evidence of what probably will take place," Mr. Ford explained.
- On the other hand, he said

Kissinger Says U.S. Combat Role Was the 'Worst' Policy on Vietnam

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in a television interview broadcast today that the United States "probably made a mistake" in the 1960s "to turn Vietnam into a test case for our policy" rather than for South Vietnam's policy, and declared that sending in U.S. troops is "the worst way" to deal with such problems.

These were Mr. Kissinger's strongest public criticisms of U.S. policy in Vietnam since he came to the White House in 1969. They mark portions of criticisms by opponents of U.S. policy in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Kissinger's comments were made in a segment of an interview recorded Saturday and broadcast this morning.

He said, in part, "We probably made a mistake in Vietnam to turn Vietnam into a test case for our policy and not for the Vietnamese policy back in 1962 and 1963 when we first got ourselves involved there."

No Global Plot

Asked if he meant that the United States should have realized that in Vietnam "the trend was toward Communism... and we will stay out," Mr. Kissinger replied: "No, but we perhaps might have perceived it more in Vietnamese terms rather than as the outward thrust of a global conspiracy."

The secretary, responding to questions about future U.S. policy, said:

"If there is a decision to resist internal subversion, I would think that the introduction of American military forces is the worst way of dealing with it because that introduces a foreign element. If we want to be helpful, we would be much better off strengthening the government's ability to resist and giving it assistance rather than introducing American military forces."

In another Vietnam development, Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., said yesterday that former President Richard Nixon apparently violated the 1973 Case

U.S. Halts Thai Plane Evacuation At Bangkok's Request

BANGKOK, May 6 (AP). — The United States agreed today, at Thailand's request, to suspend its removal of American-made aircraft flown by South Vietnamese refugee pilots to a Thai air base, officials here said.

Meanwhile, the United States launched an airlift of 988 Cambodian refugees to Camp Pendleton, Calif., today that included former President Saubham Khoy. Mr. Khoy took over from Lon Nol on April 1.

Many of the Cambodian refugees in the airlift have been living in tents on Utopia Air Base in Thailand for almost a month. The airlift was to be completed by tomorrow.

Left behind will be 412 Cambodian military men and their families. One officer said 106 refugees, including four students, wanted to return to Cambodia.

Worked for Americans

Most of the 988 persons being flown out of Utopia were evacuated by the United States because they or their families had worked for the Americans or the Lon Nol government and it was thought their lives might be endangered.

All of them, a U.S. spokesman said, are sponsored in America by private individuals or seven voluntary agencies and have been processed so they "shouldn't" have to spend much time at Camp Pendleton. "Some of the refugees probably will go on to France or Canada," the spokesman said.

The aircraft agreement between Washington and Bangkok came after the most valuable of 125 American warplanes, which are also claimed by the new Saigon government, were already aboard the U.S. carrier Midway in the Gulf of Thailand. Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan announced the agreement.

Cabinet Meeting Held

The Thai Cabinet held earlier in the day decided to hold on to the aircraft, which had been flown there by South Vietnamese refugee pilots.

Arrival of the planes on the U.S.-run Utopia Air Base last week touched off a three-way controversy among the United States, Thailand, and the two Vietnamese.

Mr. Chatichai said that Thailand agreed to study Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's claim that America retains charge of the planes' disposition under the military aid agreement through which they were given to Vietnam. He said Thailand would not interfere in the agreement.

The new Revolutionary Government in Saigon claims the right to the planes as spoils of war, and Thailand, anxiously seeking a way of living with its new



PAINTING A GAP IN THE BERLIN WALL—Belgian painter Frank Liefoghe working on a giant painting attached to the Berlin wall at Wilhelmstrasse. He said that through this symbol he would like to demolish all walls between people.

Profit-Taking Batters Wall St.; Dow Declines 21

NEW YORK, May 6 (UPI). — Prices dropped broadly and sharply on the New York Stock Exchange in heavy trading volume today. The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 20.38 points and a large majority of issues declined.

Analysts attributed the fall to profit-taking, which they called normal after the gains of the previous four sessions that came on top of the advance that began five months ago. Story Page 7.

Fear 'Isolationist' Tag Critics of Pentagon's Budget Ease Stance After Indochina

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI). — Congressional liberals and moderates, having held their ground against the Ford administration on the issue of aid to Indochina, are backing away from their earlier intention of challenging the administration anew with attempts to make record cuts in defense spending and reductions of forces overseas.

Interviews with more than two dozen Democratic legislators and staff aides have made it clear that most of the legislators want to avoid signaling other nations that the United States is entering an isolationist period and to avoid being tagged by the Ford administration as isolationists themselves.

Reduction Cut Back

At a private meeting of about 30 liberal members of the staff of the Senate and House of Representatives last week, some of those present said it was implicitly agreed to seek a cut of about 7 per cent in the Pentagon's \$104.7-billion budget. Before the unraveling of the American position in Indochina many of these aides and their bosses were

Evaluating Reaction

These are but two of the many examples of tactical maneuvering among Capitol Hill Democrats as they try to evaluate domestic and foreign reaction to the fall of the Saigon and Phnom Penh governments.

The cautious note was particularly pronounced among those who saw "fuel" for foreign policy confrontation with Republican administrations in recent years.

An aide to one prominent Northeastern Democratic senator said: "He does not want to rock a boat that's already rocking. But this is a transitory situation. The idea is to maintain the status quo until he can figure out where to go next."

An important Senate committee aide relating conversations with several committee members complained, "Look, what they're in effect saying is that we took the heat over Vietnam and we don't want to take the responsibility if anything goes wrong anywhere else."

There were other indications of what almost all of those interviewed depicted as a short-term pattern, along these lines:

- Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a member of the Armed Services Committee, who went to South Korea several months ago, then drafted a proposal to phase down the 42,000-man American force there. He has now shelved it.
- The House Democratic leader, Thomas O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, was a principal co-sponsor of a move last year to reduce American forces overseas by 100,000. This year, it is said, he is against associating himself with it.
- Two liberal Democratic representatives, Les Aspin of Wisconsin and James Symington of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Spratly Archipelago

Vietnam Reds Report Taking More Isles Claimed by China

BANGKOK, May 6.—The Communist government in Saigon has seized six islands in the South China Sea's Spratly Archipelago from the defeated South Vietnamese forces, Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency reported today.

Quoting the Viet Cong's Giai Phong Press Agency, the Hanoi agency said "all the puppet forces on these islands were put out of action."

The six islands, identified as Song Tu Tay, Son Ca, Nam Yet, Sinb Ton, Truong Sa and An Bang, were taken between April 14 and April 29 by "the liberation navy from puppet occupation."

Ford 'Upset' On Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

Harris. Now damn it, they just want to turn their backs."

The President said that he would make the greatest effort to get Congress to approve the \$507 million in aid for refugees he asked for yesterday and insisted that the Vietnamese would not be turned away.

"We didn't do it with the Hungarians; we didn't do it with the Cubans, and damn it, we're not going to do it now," he declared.

Asked if he thought racism played any part in the antagonism, Sen. Scott told newsmen, "Some nastiness has erupted—not a great deal, but enough to make you sick. I think it's regrettable."

Assistant Democratic Senate leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, today said that he did not think Congress would provide the full \$507 million and that it would include "undesirables" such as prostitutes, barmaids and criminals among the refugees he returned to Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Sen. Claiborne Pell D-R.I., Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., introduced legislation to provide the refugees with housing, food, clothing, job training, education and other basic needs but set no figure on the amount to be spent.

Sen. Javits declared that Americans would not let their fears overcome their generosity.

Regime in Saigon Invited by UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 6 (AP)—Over U.S. protests and after a Chinese-American debate, the UN Economic and Social Council yesterday invited the new government of South Vietnam to the world conference of the International Women's Year in Mexico City, scheduled for June 19-July 2.

It was the first UN recognition of the Revolutionary Government which took over Saigon on Wednesday.

After 14 members of the 54-nation conference had spoken for the invitation, a council spokesman said, "It appears to be the general feeling in the council that the representatives of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam be invited to the conference."

U.S. Suspends Evacuation of Thai Planes

Cambodian Refugees Flown to California

(Continued from Page 1)

for the Pentagon acknowledged yesterday that such an operation was under way. At least 14 F-5s also had been ferried out to the carrier in barges and lifted aboard by cranes. Another 11 F-5s were reported yesterday to be either in barges preparing to move to the midway or about to be loaded on barges.

U.S. authorities here evaded questions about the lift, but in Washington sources in the Pentagon said 54 of the jets and some C-130 transports had been removed.

American sources said up to 100 planes had been taken out in all, but this could not be confirmed by witnesses.

Newsmen on a tour of the base today were able to see about three dozen South Vietnamese planes, old A-1 Skyraiders and outdated transports and utility planes, but no jets. Some of the planes had their red-and-yellow Vietnamese insignia hastily covered with green paint.

North Vietnam, which has snubbed Thai feelers in recent months, has indicated that handing over the planes to the new regime in South Vietnam would contribute to improving relations.

At the same time Hanoi Radio has denounced Thailand's opinion that the planes are the responsibility of the United States and warned that "the countries of Indochina have not yet forgotten the crimes committed by the Thai rulers" when Thailand "an accomplice of America in Vietnam."

After the cabinet meeting today, Mr. Chatchai called in Edward Masters, acting U.S. chief of mission, and later told newsmen the two had agreed that Thailand will impound the remaining Vietnamese aircraft, that the United States will not remove any more, and that the Thai government will study the U.S.-South Vietnamese air agreement and not interfere with it.

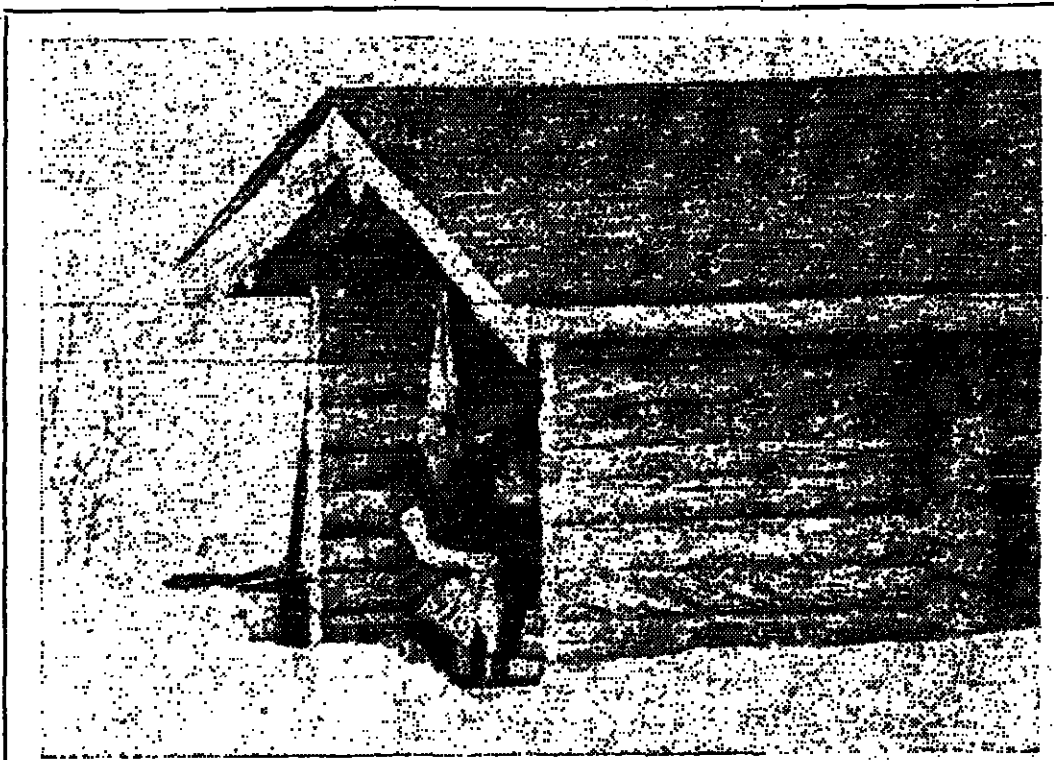
Mr. Chatchai also told reporters that Thailand "has the sole authority to decide what to do with the Vietnamese aircraft."

He said the decision would apply to the 125 aircraft that reached Utopia, half a dozen or so more that landed elsewhere in Thailand and several Vietnamese landing craft beached in the kingdom.

The Saigon broadcast said young volunteers cleaning city streets and putting up new political posters had given up loud shirts for plain, clean dress and "they all wear short hair."

Some 2,500 young men and women in Thu Duc were reported by "liberation radio" to have pitched in to clean up streets and haul away vehicles abandoned or destroyed.

A broadcast also announced that Van Hanh University students had set up public service committees, with 100 members aiding hospitals, 130 in traffic control, 100 in peace-keeping and collection of weapons, 80 members serving at airports and 23 members collecting arms. It said 4,323 guns and many grenades and bullets had been collected.



COOLING IT—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen relaxing with a cold beer after stepping out of a bathing hot sauna in Saivaara, in Lapland. The President spent his May Day holidays there to get in some skiing while the snow lasted.

Snarled in Red Tape at a U.S. Camp

Refugees: Sadness, Eagerness and Anger

By Bella Stumbo

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., May 6.—By 9 o'clock in the evening, the day's sweltering heat has given way to a chilliness that increases as the night wears on.

The fog, which will be thick by dawn, begins to settle over the camp. It envelops the hundreds of tents—strung in neat rows—that are temporary homes for thousands of Vietnamese refugees. The white haze is broken only by the glaring floodlights at each intersection of this green-canvas city.

The silence is perfect, interrupted by sporadic announcements over a loud, scratchy loudspeaker system, or the tramping feet of Marine military police, whose patrols of two men each pass at 15-minute intervals.

On one recent night in one tent 17 Vietnamese refugees, including four infants, were experiencing their second night in America.

"Ah, you have arrived just in time," said Pham Dai Van, 37, glancing at his watch. It was 9:15 p.m., and he said, "They only just announced that tonight there is a 9:30 curfew—I suppose because they wish to limit movement."

Journalist invited

Pham Dai Van, whose friends in the tent call him "P.T.," smiled—pleased that a journalist had accepted his invitation to spend a night in the tents with refugees brought here in the most massive human "lift" in American history.

By the standards of all present, the setup was dismal: 20 cots were jammed together, lying both sides of the small tent. They were covered by gray wool blankets. Thick prickly grass carpeted the floors. A haphazard litter of suitcases, satchels, plastic water pitchers and baby bottles was everywhere. The bleak scene was lighted dimly by three naked lightbulbs.

Although it was not yet very cold, each refugee was bundled in at least two sweaters plus a Marine field jacket and was wrapped in blankets. All were shivering.

Yet their main complaint was about the red tape that had confronted them since their arrival.

Three were employees of the Voice of America radio station in Saigon and had papers indicating that they will be given jobs in Washington, as soon as they are processed through the refugee camp. All three had the money to pay their plane fares, but the red tape had blocked a quick release.

"I have stood in lines all day long," P.T. said, his face flushed with outrage. "The VOA sponsor in Los Angeles has tried to help us, and yet they still won't release us."

Children Cry

He paused, then shrugged helplessly. "I myself have spent time in Korea and other cold places, but the children, the little ones, they cry all night from the cold."

Manhdat Suan, a tall, attractive woman who had brought her younger sister, 20, with her, said: "All we can do is laugh, especially when it gets so cold at night. But sometimes I think the officials at the processing center are only dragging it out to collect their overtime."

Ly Van Manh, a gaunt, soft-spoken man with skin well weathered by the sun, was perhaps the saddest of them all. He fled North Vietnam in 1954 and had worked with the Americans in Saigon ever since. And so, he said, why couldn't they manage somehow to get his 22-year-old son out of the country too? Now, he said, he knows that he will never see the boy again because he is with the military, and who can tell how the Viet Cong will deal with South Vietnamese soldiers?

He sighed and pulled on another jacket, then retreated to a corner to fall asleep with other relatives.

Angry American

Bill Chesnut, an American who worked for 12 years in Saigon, was staying here with two of the 10 Vietnamese he has sponsored. He said, "I'm sick of hearing about how they'll take jobs from Americans. These are decent, responsible people and they'll be an addition to this country. Most people out of work now would rather be on welfare rolls than do menial jobs, anyway, and that's the kind of work the refugees will have to accept here, whether they are doctors or clerks."

Momentarily, everyone fell silent, listening to the distant drone of the bulldozers and tractors clearing the way for still more tents for who knows how many more refugees yet to come.

P.T., going to bed, muttered: "I'm going to dream that tomorrow Mr. Nixon will come to be my sponsor." Everyone chuckled.

Then all got in bed, attempting to go to sleep. One bulb burned overhead all night, partly because it makes things seem warmer," Mr. Suan said. Actually it was left on to light the way for anyone who needed to make the long trip down the row of tents to the portable toilets.

Suddenly, the intercom blared in Vietnamese and Mrs. Suan sat upright. She said it was an announcement that all Vietnamese bound for Canada should report to the processing offices immediately to prepare for departure tomorrow morning. She smiled.

Refugees: Sadness, Eagerness and Anger

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3 Bombs Discovered In Limerick Hotels

DUBLIN, May 6 (UPI)—Police early today uncovered three bombs planted in three Limerick hotels in what they said appeared to be an Irish Republican Army plan to free jailed British actress Bridget Rose Dugdale from the city prison.

Miss Dugdale, 34, is serving nine years for an \$8-million (\$12.3 million) art robbery for the IRA and an attempt to bomb the Northern Ireland border town of Strabane from a hijacked helicopter.

Mr. Halperin, an adviser to the minister of finance, says: "Our aim is to kill this kind of thing while it's still young and ineffectual rather than to let it grow up and develop teeth that are capable of biting."

Mr. Halperin and other officials contend that the boycott played only a minor role in the economic hard times that have overtaken Israel since the Yom Kippur war of October, 1973.

While conceding that major outside investment in Israel has dwindled almost to nothing in the last 18 months, they say that this has been due primarily to the worldwide recession and to a weakened sense of the Middle East's political instability.

Result of Hussein's Visit

U.S. Confirms Pledge to Sell Hawk A A Missiles to Jordan

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—The United States has agreed to supply Jordan with an air defense system including Hawk ground-to-air missiles, American officials said yesterday.

Confirmation that Jordan's King Hussein last week won a specific U.S. commitment for the air defenses he has long sought came in an unusual sequence yesterday.

Earlier, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson was asked if the United States still held to its position that there will be no new American arms commitment to Israel or its Arab adversaries during the current reassessment of Middle East policy. Mr. Anderson said that still is U.S. policy and he was "unaware of any commitments that were made to King Hussein" during his talks here last week.

Officials later disclosed the weapon arrangement with Jordan. To defend official credibility, they described the sale of Hawk missiles as an earlier intention rather than a new commitment.

King Hussein has cited Jordan's lack of air defense as the reason why Jordan participated only symbolically in the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war.

U.S. officials said an American survey team was sent to Jordan, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last February told King Hussein that the United States intended to supply the air defense system. An official said "final agreement" was "reached on details" last week.

"Deliveries of components of the system, including Hawk missiles and anti-aircraft guns, will not begin reaching Jordan until the fall, it was said."

Then a boy, Thai Hue, was whispering, saying that he left his family, North Vietnamese refugees in Danang, and he had heard from a friend that "the VC, they shoot my brother, and all my family is in prison."

He paused, then added that he did not believe the report. The Viet Cong are not so cruel, he explains, "unless they must massacre for territory." And they now have all the territory he added, with a questioning uplift as he pronounced the sentence.

"Then, he finally fell asleep, just before dawn."

Los Angeles Times

"Organized Chaos"

SINGAPORE, May 6 (Reuters)—The last ship in the massive U.S. evacuation of South Vietnamese refugees reached the Philippines today and the staging point at Guam Island braced itself for thousands more evacuees on their way to the United States.

Officials on Guam said that the already overcrowded facilities in tent cities on the island would come under even greater strain with ships and planes bringing in more people to add to the 30,000 refugees already there.

Rear Adm. George Morrison, who is in charge of the operation at Guam, said the next 24 hours would be "organized chaos."

While Acting to Curb Foes' Economic Warfare

Israel Disputes Efficacy of Arabs' Boycott

By John M. Goshko

JERUSALEM, May 6 (UPI)—Since the Arabs' five-month oil embargo in 1973-1974 triggered a fivefold increase in petroleum prices, there has been widespread speculation about whether the Arab world could make money by a more effective weapon than missiles in its struggle against Israel.

Looking at the oil revenues pouring into the Middle East, many observers predicted that the Arabs would finally be able to transform their moribund and ineffective economic boycott of Israel into a formidable weapon.

With the industrial countries bidding eagerly for a piece of the Arab economic action, Israel's adversaries theoretically were in a position to use their oil wealth to isolate the Jewish state from its trade and investment partners.

But 18 months later, there is still a big question about the boycott's effectiveness. The Arabs claim that the damage to Israel's economy has been extensive, the Israelis say that it has been minimal. An accurate assessment remains elusive.

Where Israel previously had been rather passive in dealing with the boycott, the government now has embarked on a policy of combating it actively through such means as publishing the identities of firms that comply with the boycott.

Dan Halperin, an adviser to the minister of finance, says: "Our aim is to kill this kind of thing while it's still young and ineffectual rather than to let it grow up and develop teeth that are capable of biting."

Mr. Halperin and other officials contend that the boycott played only a minor role in the economic hard times that have overtaken Israel since the Yom Kippur war of October, 1973.

While conceding that major outside investment in Israel has dwindled almost to nothing in the last 18 months, they say that this has been due primarily to the worldwide recession and to a weakened sense of the Middle East's political instability.

Oil Tankers Altered to Arab Hijacking Plot

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—An Arab terrorist group, possibly including divers, plans to hijack an oil tanker in the Persian Gulf, the General Council of British Shipping reported today. It said that it had received information about the planned attack, but gave no details.

The Times of London said that U.S., British and West German security agencies had warned oil and shipping companies to be on the alert.

The newspaper reported that the West German shipowners' association said in a worldwide alert that "members of the terrorist group are said to have practical knowledge of diving."

The Times added that shipowners were viewing the threat seriously, but it said that there were few practical precautions they could take. The paper said that the terrorists could use a fake SOS or some other ploy to force a tanker to stop so they could get aboard.

Jordan is reported to have used the argument that if it did not get the air defense system from the United States, it would have to go through Syria to the Soviet Union for arms help.

Before King Hussein's visit to Washington, a report circulated that Syria and Jordan agreed to a joint military command which would have access to Soviet weapons. U.S. officials expressed disbelief over the report, and King Hussein demurred in a television interview here on Sunday.

To counter charges of discrimination against Israel, U.S. officials emphasize that Israel continues to receive deliveries of American weapons from previous commitments. These included, one source said, "quite a large number of tanks" in April. Israel seeks considerably more advanced weapons than Jordan is getting, U.S. officials emphasized.

"The United States is attempting to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East," Mr. Kissinger said today after a three-hour briefing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Associated Press reported.

"We are definitely not tilting toward the Arabs," he responded to a newspaper question. "It is attempting to achieve peace according to its best judgment and in close cooperation with all parties."

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said on March 31 that the United States "will be reluctant to enter into new commitments" while it is reassessing Middle East policy.

Mr. Kissinger, however, in a television interview broadcast this morning was ambiguous about the date for concluding the reassessment.

Mr. Kissinger said President Ford originally "set a tentative deadline" for the reassessment, but that was before Indochina events "took a great deal of our attention." It is "a mistake to believe that there will be some clear terminal date at which one can say from now on the assessment is completed," said Mr. Kissinger.

He said that "on the whole," the final decision will not be made until President Ford has had an opportunity to meet with the leaders of the countries principally concerned.

Referring to the advanced F-4s warplanes which Israel wants, Mr. Kissinger said such aircraft "in any event would not be delivered until the end of 1975, early 1976."

U.K. Farmers Smash Load of French Eggs

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Angry British poultry farmers hijacked a truckload of French eggs last night near Plymouth and smashed 18,000 eggs in protest against cheap imports they claim are ruining their business.

The farmers said that \$4 million cheap French eggs were imported through Southampton last month in trucks landed from English Channel ferries.

Until now, Spanish mayors have been appointed by the government or provincial governors. Under the bill, mayors would be elected by town councilors, a third of whom, in turn, would be elected by the voters. The other two-thirds would be picked by the government-controlled labor unions and by professional organizations.

still done business in Arab countries. Others have circumvented the problem by operating within Israel through disguised subsidiaries. And still others, notably major multinationals like International Business Machines and hotel chains like Hilton and Intercontinental, openly operate in Israel and the Arab world without fear of blacklisting.

The decisive factor seems to be whether the firm in question possesses goods, services or technology that an Arab government wants. When that is the case, the Arabs almost invariably have found it expedient to ignore the firm's connections with Israel or resort to some face-saving bureaucratic exemption.

There is no sign that this situation has changed since the surge in price of oil products last year. Arab purchasing power. Instead, as Mr. Halperin points out, "the richer the Arabs get, the more they find themselves in the paradoxical situation of being dependent on Western technology and investment."

They want to buy the technology and investment, and they want to keep their money, and that means that they'll go to the countries and firms that can give them what they want regardless of an Israeli connection."

The Arabs hail as the boycott's biggest success since the 1973 war the decision this year by British Leyland Motors which had been blacklisted for several years, to shed its partial ownership of an Israeli truck plant. The decision was announced with considerable fanfare, with emphasis on the statement that Leyland, after selling its Israeli interests to get off the blacklist, would build a factory in Egypt to turn out Land Rovers.

But Leyland Land Rover has sold its Israeli factory interest, it still has an agreement to supply the Israelis with technical know-how and the parts required to assemble the trucks—both arrangements that are expressly forbidden by the boycott's rules and that theoretically should serve to keep Leyland on the blacklist.

Israeli officials contend that when a company, or its government, fights back against Arab pressures, the Arabs frequently shy away from a showdown.

COURVOISIER

The Brandy of Napoleon

Critics of Pentagon's Budget Ease Stance After Indochina

(Continued from Page 1)

Missouri, are circulating a resolution reaffirming U.S. treaty commitments. They have 51 co-sponsors, many of whom have been arguing that American power is overextended.

The maneuvering among Democrats on the Pentagon budget for the fiscal year beginning in July started last month. The new Senate Budget Committee rejected amendments by Democrats Joseph Biden of Delaware and James Abourezk of South Dakota that would make major reductions in all national security

spending. Edmund Muskie of Maine and Walter Mondale of Minnesota, both leading liberal Democrats, voted against the cuts.

Thorpe Warns Europe

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—The U.S. commitment to Europe's defense can no longer be taken for granted, Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe said tonight.

"Our American allies are bitter and distressed following humiliation at the hands of Communist forces in Southeast Asia. Europe itself must be prepared to defend itself and it can only do so if it is united," Mr. Thorpe said.

As it is for me personally," the senator declared. The Foreign Relations Committee must conduct an investigation, he said. He told newsmen that the committee chairman, Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., agreed.

"It is clear that President Ford could not have read these (Nixon-Thieu) letters himself or he would not have signed the (April 23, 1975) letter" to Sen. Sparkman denying that there were any "secret agreements," Sen. Case said.

Secretary Kissinger yesterday repeated the Ford administration's insistence that "there are no secret agreements" because the "substance" of the Nixon-Thieu exchanges was "fully revealed to the public."

Act by failing to tell Congress about secret "commitments" to South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu in 1973-73. Sen. Case, the senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the executive branch is required under the 1972 law which bears his name to send Congress within 60 days the text of any agreement with another nation, and that such pacts with the now ousted Thieu regime "were not so reported."

"President Nixon's assurances to President Thieu were clearly beyond his authority to make," Sen. Case said.

"We cannot sweep this matter under the rug," as "disasteful

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After Making a 7% Cut

House Armed Services Panel Votes \$26.5 Billion Arms Bill

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT).—The House Armed Services Committee today voted 7 per cent today from the Pentagon's weapons procurement and research programs in approving a \$26.5-billion military authorization bill for the coming fiscal year.

The normally pro-Pentagon House committee cut into the defense programs far deeper than has been its practice in recent years, obviously hoping to ward off greater reductions by a House that has changed with an influx of young, liberal Democrats.

"We can read the election returns," explained Rep. Sam Stratton of New York, a senior Democrat on the committee. "We know that we face a hostile House and decided that it was better to make reductions in the committee rather than have meat-ax cuts made on the House floor."

Whether the new House, whose members have been clearly tested, would be content with the reductions made by the committee was still unclear to senior members of the committee as well as to Pentagon officials, who are unusually worried this year about the fate of the defense budget in Congress.

Counter-Budget
A group of six junior members of the House committee, all of whom voted against the bill today, are expected to offer on the House floor a "counter-budget" calling for about a 14-per-cent reduction.

Rep. Bob Carr, D-Mich., a member of the group, acknowledged in an interview that the proposed cut was "probably too ambitious" to expect it to be accepted by the House. But the purpose of the proposed reduction, he explained, was to "stimulate a floor debate on the nation's global military role in the post-Vietnam period."

"It is apparent," Rep. Carr said, "that we cannot make any real savings in the defense budget until we have a re-examination of our military role in the world."

Although some congressional liberals are reluctant to cut the defense budget for fear that this could be interpreted as a sign of a weakening of the U.S. global military stance, the liberals also said they believe that some programs should be challenged, especially to force a reassessment of the defense budget in future years.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said that the committee bill would add \$1.2 billion to the overall budget approved last week by the House in setting a ceiling of \$70 billion on the deficit in the coming fiscal year.

This fiscal consideration, in Rep. Aspin's opinion, may aid liberals in making further cuts on the floor, since both conservatives and liberals will be faced with a decision on whether they want to add to the deficit or to make reductions in non-defense programs to stay within the deficit ceiling.

Rep. Aspin contended that some of the reductions made by the committee, which claimed to have

cut \$3.7 billion out of a Pentagon request of \$29.8 billion, were "phony." In particular, he pointed to a committee reduction of \$1 billion in the Navy's shipbuilding program which he contended was just a deferral of payments that would have to be made in future years.

In its reductions, the committee included elimination of \$1.3 billion the administration had asked for military aid to South Vietnam—a request that became moot with the downfall of the American-supported government in Saigon.

Weapons and Research
In its legislation, the committee authorizes weapon-procurement and research-and-development programs that represent about one-fourth of the total defense budget. The administration had requested \$28.5 billion for weapon procurement and research, an amount the committee reduced to \$26.5 billion.

In the House committee, the junior members scored at least a partial victory in rejecting three of the six controversial and expensive early-warning planes, known as AWACs, that the Air Force wants to build.

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., originally had proposed to eliminate all six of the AWAC planes requested by the Air Force, when it appeared that the Schroeder motion might prevail. Rep. Stratton and Rep. Edward Hebert, D-La., successfully proposed a compromise limiting the Air Force purchase to three planes at a saving of \$260 million.

Rep. Schroeder also succeeded in getting into the bill a provision requiring the Defense Department to consult with Congress on the price at which the AWAC planes would be sold to Western European allies. On the basis of information supplied by the Pentagon, she has protested that the United States was proposing to "subsidize" foreign purchases of the plane by offering to sell them to European allies for \$48.2 million each, although the aircraft, including research expenses, will cost the Air Force \$118.8 million apiece.

Following its practice in recent years, the committee put in \$115 million to continue production by LTV Corp. in Texas of the A-7D attack bomber, which is no longer wanted by the Defense Department. Otherwise, the committee made no major changes in the weapon programs proposed by the military services.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, which is still working on the authorization bill, voted 8 to 7 today to eliminate \$223 million in advance production funds that the Air Force had requested for its B-1 strategic bomber program. At the same time, the committee approved about \$600 million to continue development of the supercruise bomber, designed as a successor to the B-52.

Within the Senate committee, Sen. Thomas McNulty, D-N.H., successfully argued that approval of the advance production funds would represent an indirect commitment to produce the bomber—a decision the Defense Department has said would not be made until next year.



VISITING CUBA—Sen. George McGovern (center) and his wife escorted from their chartered plane Monday in Havana by Communist party official Jesus Montane Oropesa.

McGovern in Havana, Criticizes U.S. Policy in Cuba

HAVANA, May 6 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., has arrived in Havana with criticism of the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba.

Sen. McGovern was greeted at Havana airport yesterday afternoon by Jesus Montane Oropesa, a member of the Cuban Communist party's central committee. Oropesa here considered it significant that Mr. McGovern, one of the men closest to Premier Fidel Castro, should be the one to greet Sen. McGovern.

After a brief but cordial conversation with Mr. Montane Oropesa at the airport, Sen. McGovern spoke to Cuban newsmen and to American reporters who had accompanied him to Havana.

The senator said that for some time he had felt that there was need for a change in U.S. policy toward Cuba.

"The time has come for a review of our policy," he said. "I believe our policy at this time no longer serves the interests either of the United States or of the Cubans. It is evident that the economic embargo is not working."

"This trip is an effort on my part to achieve a greater understanding of the Cuban system and its present thoughts." The senator added that his trip is an "informal, fact-finding mission." He said that although he is a member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, which authorized his trip, he is not on an official mission. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

"I am not here as a spokesman for the government," Sen. McGovern said.

He expressed hope he would get to see Mr. Castro at some time during his four days in Cuba.

Percy: End Embargo

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., said today that the United States should end its embargo against Cuba regardless of whether the Organization of American States lifts its hemispheric sanctions against the island.

Sen. Percy, in a speech prepared for delivery in the Senate, said that 80 countries have normal relations with Cuba, including 10 in the OAS.

Conflict Involves Intellectuals, Activists

Class vs. Race—Blacks Divided by Debate

By Charlayne Hunter

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—An intense and growing ideological debate between the advocates of a "new" Communism and Socialism and advocates of black nationalism has galvanized major segments of the black intellectual and activist community.

The debate, which has sparked numerous conferences along with a proliferation of position papers in scholarly journals and magazines, is the chief development in black thought since the civil rights movement culminated in black power in the late 1960s.

Its importance is itself a matter of debate. There are those who feel that it is confusing, unfocused, divisive and irrelevant. But there are others, including historians and political scientists, who view it as part of a historical pattern of black development in which periods of activism are followed by periods of introspection and theorizing.

Thus, it is the graduates of the civil rights movement and the student movement, whose restlessness and frustration over failing short of their goals of complete liberation, who have set the stage for this new development in the "cyclical process," as one historian described it.

Varied Conflict

The conflict is at once national and international, scholarly and emotional, courteous and acrimonious, confused and lucid, serious and humorous.

At the sixth Pan African Congress in Tanzania last fall, the 300-member American delegation was awestruck when representatives of one African government after another advocated socialist solutions to race problems, which, these speakers said, the Americans' dismay—were based on class and not on blackness or race.

There, as here, the basic issue is whether race and culture are the most important factors in the oppression of black people or whether being poor is.

The issue is color-and-culture versus class, a debate that black thinkers have engaged in since emancipation. It has gained a new urgency today among young whites, too, but particularly among blacks, who are experiencing the worst of an economic downturn that is expected to continue for some time.

Many black studies departments at universities are divided over the issue and many organizations, including the National Black Assembly, are torn by it.

Confusing Divisions

Because there are divisions within each group, depending on degrees of orthodoxy, strict definitions are difficult. Moreover, there are Marxist-Leninists among the blacks who maintain a Pan Africanist view and there are black nationalists who hold socialist views.

Generally, however, the "new" Marxist-Leninists reject the Communist party U.S.A. and the Communist movement of the 1930s as "fake" and "revisionist" and see blacks in the role of initiators.

Among these "scientific socialists," who emphasize economic class struggle and the overthrow of capitalism and imperialism, are: Amiri Baraka, the activist poet-playwright; Ron Karenga, the activist-philosopher now serving a sentence of from 1 to 10 years in California for aggravated assault; S. E. Anderson, a mathematician on the faculty of Old Westbury; Owusu Sadauki, formerly head of the now-defunct Malcolm X Liberation University in North Carolina; and Mark Smith, former vice-chairman of

the Youth Organization for Black Unity.

Among the black nationalists who believe their oppression is due to their color and to cultural conflicts and that solutions must derive from and be carried out by black people, are: Haki Madhubuti (Don L. Lee), the Chicago-based poet; John Oliver Killens, the author; Ronald Walters, a political scientist; John Henrik Clarke, the historian; Jitu Wendi, head of The East, a black cultural organization in the Bedford Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn; and Kalamu Y. Salaam, a Louisiana-based playwright and author.

The black nationalists are suspicious, even disdainful, of alliances with whites, and are extremely critical of former nationalists, like Mr. Baraka, who now say nationalists are part of "an ideology with three cutting edges—from nationalism to Pan Africanism to socialism."

In an edition of the Black Scholar, Mr. Madhubuti describes the black nationalists' position essentially as "race to work for race."

"They regard Marxism-Leninism as 'another integrationist program,'" according to John Oliver Killens, and they accuse the advocates of being "faddists," and in some cases "opportunists."

Marxist 'Racism'

For Mr. Madhubuti, the conclusions of Marx and Lenin were "white and racist." And he further argues that racism predates both mercantilism and capitalism, and that capitalism and Communism are "the left and right arms of the same white body."

The problem, Mr. Madhubuti writes, is that "the Negro must stop trying to be like the American Express credit card, universally accepted. We must seek acceptance for ourselves before we seek acceptance outside the race."

Amiri Baraka's conversion to "scientific socialism" followed by some time the conversion of other former black nationalists, including that of Ron Karenga, who is regarded as a kind of spiritual mentor, to Mr. Baraka ("to know Baraka's position tomorrow, read Karenga today," commented a political scientist who has followed Mr. Baraka over a period of years).

Nevertheless, Mr. Baraka has emerged—in print at least—as a major spokesman for the "New Communism."

Distinguishing between it and the old Communism, of the 1930s and 1940s, he writes: "We say our ideology is scientific socialism, specifically as practiced and theorized by Marx and Lenin and Mao Tse-tung."

In the October, 1974, issue of Black Scholar, he elaborates: "Our struggle is ultimately a struggle to destroy capitalism, the creator of racism. Skin nationalism cannot do that. We need to gain a clear knowledge of socialist theory, and unite with those who really want to build a new world. That is the only criteria. Black liberation is socialist revolution."

Not only have responses to these positions proliferated, but as they have, a new language, new charges, new divisions and new casualties have emerged.

Ronald Walters, responding in Black Scholar, inveighed against the many brothers and sisters, trapped in an imperfect understanding of the long-distance imperatives of black nationalism and Pan Africanism. The turn toward Marxism has represented a way out, a way to take off their African clothes, change back their names, reify their hair, pick up white friends again."

Also in Black Scholar, S. E. Anderson, essayist and mathemat-

Kissinger Denies Connection To Domestic Spying by CIA

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger denied yesterday that he had anything to do with the CIA's domestic spying operations during the Nixon administration.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger added later, however, that the CIA did get direction for the activities from other unnamed "senior officials" in the Nixon White House.

The two Cabinet officers appeared separately for private testimony before the Rockefeller Commission which is investigating alleged CIA violations of its charter prohibiting domestic intelligence collection. The former CIA director, Richard Helms, has insisted that any domestic operations launched by the CIA were in response to the expressed concern of two presidents—Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

As the President's national security adviser, Mr. Kissinger is responsible for affairs of the National Security Council, which is supposed to direct the CIA. But Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that neither he nor the NSC ever got into domestic spying, suggesting that if the CIA got such orders, it received them directly from the President or from other White House aides.

Kissinger Denial

"Since I have been in Washington," Mr. Kissinger said, "the NSC or the NSC staff or the assistant to the president for national security affairs did not concern themselves with domestic intelligence or were not informed about domestic intelligence."

When Mr. Kissinger was asked about Mr. Helms's statement attributing the surveillance operations to presidential concern, Mr. Kissinger replied: "No such presidential concern was transmitted through me or through the NSC."

Mr. Schlesinger, a former director of the CIA, added another dimension when he appeared before newsmen following his testimony. Based on his own investigation, Mr. Schlesinger supported the accounts of both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Helms.

"My recollection, the whole tone of the agency would suggest that, indeed, there were expressions of interest on the part of

senior officials of the government," Mr. Schlesinger said.

He would not elaborate on who those officials were but he cited, by way of example, the pre-Watergate episode involving the CIA and the White House "plumbers" when presidential assistant John Ehrlichman contacted the intelligence agency for help.

That matter, he noted, "had come through channels other than the NSC channels from senior White House officials."

Assassination Allegations
Both Cabinet officers also apparently dealt in testimony with the allegations of CIA involvement in foreign assassination attempts, though neither would say much about the subject to newsmen.

When a reporter asked Mr. Kissinger if his testimony touched on assassinations, the secretary chuckled.

"I have said that I will not go into any further details," Mr. Kissinger replied. "At any event, none of these allegations occurred, pertained to any period in which I have personal knowledge."

Mr. Schlesinger made a general denial that the CIA used assassination as a "tool," but he would not discuss the allegations that the CIA was involved in plots involved in plots aimed at several foreign leaders. He did denounce the theories which link the CIA to the killing of President John Kennedy as "simply preposterous."

Mystery Medieval Code Seen As 16th-Century Forgery

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).

A mysterious medieval cryptogram, long thought to contain a medieval alchemist's secret of eternal life, has been determined by a Yale professor to be most probably the work of a 16th-century forger.

Robert Brumbaugh says that the 204-page vellum manuscript, drafted in a secret script, that has stumped cryptographers for more than 400 years may have been written by a charlatan who passed it off as the work of Roger Bacon, a 13th-century English Franciscan friar, philosopher, and alchemist who had a formidable reputation for his mystical powers.

Writing in the current issue of the Yale University Library Gazette, the professor of medieval philosophy also claims to have found a key to the mysterious code that he describes as "a kind of Mount Everest for cryptographers."

Despite Prof. Brumbaugh's findings, the fragile 6-by-9-inch volume, containing pages filled with horizontal calligraphy and illustrated by carefully drawn diagrams of multicolored plants, stars and nude women, continues to pose a double mystery to code analysts and historians: If Bacon did not write it, who did? And what does it say?

Finds Subtle Clues

Prof. Brumbaugh, who helped break codes while in the U. S. Army, came up with subtle clues to the first part of the puzzle. He reported that anachronistic errors such as a Florentine hat, the face of a 16th-century clock, and the drawing of a sunflower, which was known in Europe only after explorers brought it back from the New World, gave the apparent fraud away.

His code solution rests on his assertion that the curlicue pattern that runs in brown ink throughout the manuscript represents chains of numerals, not letters. He believes each number, he says, represents certain letters, with "1" for example, standing for "B," "K" or "R."

With the help of "luck," he avows, the full manuscript can eventually be decoded and the "intended message" can be read. He claims to have already deciphered the names of 20 plants and the stars on 12 maps in the manuscript. But he admits that "it is one thing to solve the cipher and quite another to edit, translate, and interpret the text."

Prof. Brumbaugh, like most scholars who have attempted to read the manuscript, is convinced that the text is not just elaborate 16th-century doodling.

"There is no way of predicting what it will say. It could be anything from a standard botany textbook to formulae for the elixir of life deriving from Roger Bacon," Prof. Brumbaugh said.

Calif. Hospitals Losing Money in Surgery Cutback

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (AP).

Hospitals are losing tens of thousands of dollars a day since they stopped performing elective surgery May 1, and some could be forced to close if the malpractice crisis is not solved soon, a hospital spokesman said yesterday.

A spokesman of the Hospital Council of Northern California said the patient load of private hospitals in San Francisco has dropped about 30 per cent.

Only emergency surgery has been performed in these hospitals in San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa and Alameda counties since Thursday when Argonaut malpractice insurance coverage expired for nearly 4,000 northern California doctors.

Many doctors, faced with premium costs of up to \$22 per cent, quit practice.

About 250 doctors in San Diego and an undetermined number in Los Angeles also staged a one-day walkout today to protest the skyrocketing rates.

Argonaut decided to drop its malpractice insurance in some 30 states because of malpractice settlements which have topped \$1 million in recent years. It agreed to renew its coverage for Northern California on a three-month basis for up to one year.

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Stranded in Alps, 16 Are Rescued

PINEROLE, Italy, May 6 (UPI).—Rescue parties working through a blizzard and fog today saved 16 climbers stranded in two mountain huts by Italy's heaviest May snowfall in 30 years.

A party of 11 youths was found in a hut on the slopes of the Eric Budge mountain on the French border.

A family of five, including a 64-year-old woman and a 7-month-old baby, was rescued from a hut in the Gernassas Valley, where they had been blocked by an avalanche.

Italy's heaviest May snowstorm since 1945 has been raging since Sunday and has blocked 13 Alpine passes.

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Obituaries

Cardinal Mindszenty, 83;
Former Primate of Hungary

From Wire Dispatches
VIENNA, May 6.—Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, 83, the former Roman Catholic primate of Hungary who was once regarded in the West as a symbol of anti-Communism after his imprisonment following a mock treason trial in Budapest in 1949, died today in exile in Vienna.

The cardinal had undergone prostate surgery earlier in the day and his death was attributed by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vienna to "a heart stoppage."

Virtual Prisoner

Once a center of controversy between the West and the Iron Curtain bloc of countries, Cardinal Mindszenty by the late 1960s had become a bit of an embarrassment both to the church, which was seeking a modus vivendi with the Iron Curtain bloc, and the United States, which was seeking détente with the Soviet Union.

Fifteen years earlier, after being freed briefly from a Communist prison during the abortive Hungarian uprising, he had been given asylum in the U.S. Embassy in Budapest. He was a virtual prisoner there, subject to

frequent entreaties from the Vatican to leave Hungary on the Communists' terms. He refused. But after the cardinal received a letter from former President Richard Nixon assuring him that his continuing presence under the U.S. wing was not in the best interests of the U.S. government, Cardinal Mindszenty finally consented to leave Hungary on the government's terms, in 1971.

Following his release, the cardinal continued acts of anti-Communist defiance that conflicted with his church's own efforts at détente with the Communist world. In February, 1974, Pope Paul VI stripped him of his offices as primate of Hungary and archbishop of Esztergom.

In Vatican City today, a spokesman for Pope Paul expressed "anguish and grief" over the death of the prelate who had for 35 years refused to submit to what he considered "atheistic and materialistic forces."

Arrested by Nazis

Cardinal Mindszenty had been a parish priest just after World War I when the short-lived revolutionary Communist regime of Bela Kun arrested him for his opposition. When the Nazis occupied Hungary during World War II, he was jailed again, this



Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty

time for protesting the slaughter of Hungarian Jews.

In 1945, before the Communists were about to take over Hungary under the protection of Soviet occupation troops, Pope Pius XII named him to the College of Cardinals.

In December, 1949, the cardinal was arrested for allegedly plotting against the Communist state. Stripped of his cassock, he was dressed by Communist officials in a multicolored clown outfit for his first interrogations. After a trial, he was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1949.

Thereafter, the cardinal, by his own account, was subjected to systematic and cruel beatings and to physical and mental torture. Only the death of Soviet dictator Stalin in 1953 and subsequent de-stalinization in the Soviet bloc brought a measure of relief.

Fled to Embassy

When the uprising came in the fall of 1956 against the Hungarian Communist regime, the rebels liberated Cardinal Mindszenty. Then, Soviet tanks poured into Budapest to crush the rebellion. The cardinal fled into the safety of the U.S. Embassy, where he remained 15 years.

As signs of the détente increased in 1971, the cardinal learned—he later wrote—from a Vatican emissary that Pope Paul wanted him to leave his refuge in Budapest and go to the West. The prelate related that it was his impression that the Americans wanted this too.

Cardinal Mindszenty said in his book that he then wrote to Mr. Nixon asking if he could remain in the embassy so as not to abandon his flock, and that Mr. Nixon "recommended that I bow to my fate."

"This is how I found, waiting to greet me at the end of the road, complete and absolute exile," he wrote.

Vera Volkova

COPENHAGEN, May 6 (AP).—Vera Volkova, 71, Russian-born ballet teacher whose students included Margot Fonteyn, Rudolf Nureyev and Erik Bruhn, died yesterday.

Russian Quits
Border Talks
With Chinese

Both Sides Report
No Recent Progress

By John Burns

PEKING, May 6.—Leonid Ilyichev, head of the Soviet delegation to the deadlocked Sino-Soviet border talks, left Peking yesterday for Moscow, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Ilyichev's departure came less than three months after his return to the Chinese capital Feb. 12. Before that he had been gone from Peking for more than six months, ostensibly tied up in Moscow by the Cyprus crisis.

Since his return earlier in the year there have been regular sessions of the border discussions, usually once a week. But sources close to the Soviet delegation reported that no progress had been made up to the point in mid-April when the sessions were interrupted to allow the Russians to go on a two-week tour of southern China, an annual event.

The talks began more than 5 1/2 years ago following a series of armed clashes along the border in the spring and early summer of 1969. They have been deadlocked since the beginning.

Diplomatic sources report that the principal obstacle to progress has been Chinese insistence on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from disputed areas along the 4,500-mile border. Since the Russians consider the areas to be indisputably their territory, they are opposed to military withdrawals which might imply otherwise, the sources say.

Chinese officials, who also say that the most recent sessions produced no progress, argue that it is better to continue the discussions, however fruitless, than to break them off and risk a resumption of hostilities.

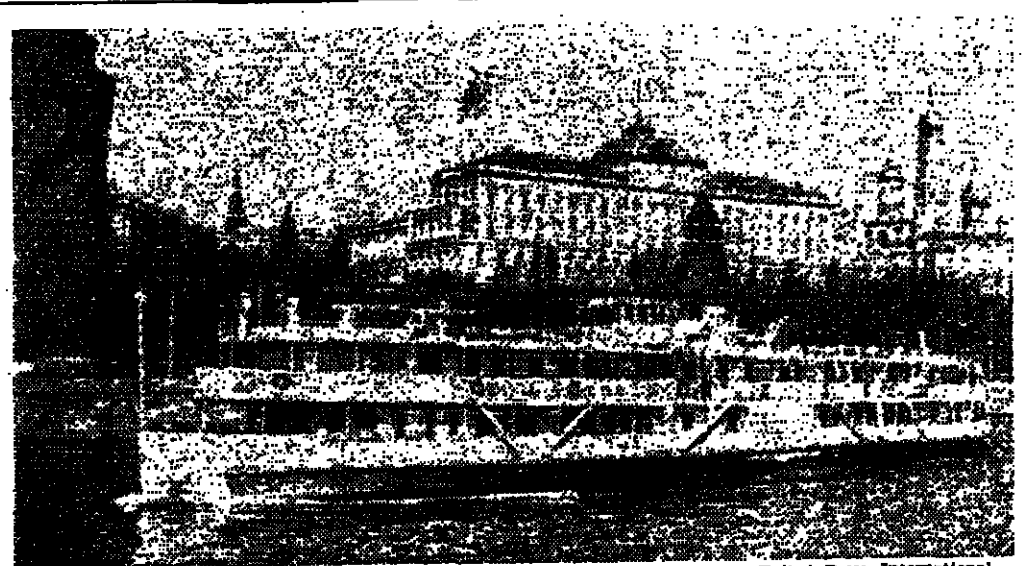
© The Globe and Mail, Toronto.

China Scornful of Détente

HONG KONG, May 6 (UPI).—China has dismissed the Soviet Union's claims of efforts toward détente in view of the Soviet Union's recent worldwide naval exercise, the New China News Agency said today.

The Chinese Communist party's main newspaper, the People's Daily, said, "The Soviet revisionist gentlemen dispatched warships in great numbers to make a big show of strength, even sailing them into the coastal waters of other countries to supplement their overlord position with military force."

"Where in all this is there the least trace of military détente?" The article predicted the Soviet Union would meet the same fate as imperialists who tried and failed to rule with "gunboat policies."



'TIS NOT QUITE THE SEASON—The side-wheeled excursion steamer Sevastopol on the Moscow River with the Kremlin behind it, getting ready for tourists.

Ranks at Record High

U.S. Army Women Edge to Combat Role

By James P. Sterba

PORT MCCLELLAN, Ala., May 6 (NYT).—Women are joining the U.S. Army in record numbers, filling hundreds of previously male-only jobs, and moving closer to infiltrating the Army's last bastion of male exclusivity—the combat forces.

"The women march here in fatigues and combat boots, shifting into the 'airborne shuffle,' running to drills, doing pushups and mile runs. To the cadence of drill sergeants, they shout the Army's no-combat rule stinging: 'Grab your weapon, follow me. I am the infantry' as the straps of their M-16 rifles bite into their shoulders."

Their ranks have tripled in four years to 35,000. That is only 4.5 percent of the Army's force of 780,000—but it is the highest in history. And it is expected to go to 52,700, or 6.7 percent, within three years.

Women in all the armed forces now number more than 75,000, more than in any other nation, according to Brig. Gen. Mildred Bailey, director of the Women's Army Corps. Last month, the highest-ranking military female—Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm—predicted that women, perhaps sooner than expected, would enter the service academies, fly Air Force planes, serve aboard Navy ships, and find that "many combat jobs will be open to women except those where sheer brute force is essential to insure victory."

A Giant Step

Many senior military men and women remain opposed to women serving in combat, saying that American society may never accept the idea, even though many of the young women now entering the service say they would. Last month, however, Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway took the Army a giant step in that direction. He announced that, as of July 1, all enlisted women will be required to take defensive-weapons training. That is, they will be trained to shoot and take qualification tests on the M-16 rifle in order to defend perimeters and stand guard in behind-the-lines field units, to which they are now being assigned in substantial numbers.

The M-16 is already old hat for the 179 women of Company D, who completed seven weeks of basic training here. All but one of them volunteered for rifle training and all but two of those qualified, including four who rated as expert and 16 as sharpshooter. That compares favorably with men, who carry their M-16 throughout basic training and receive twice the instruction time given to women, who handle the weapon for only a week.

Simple Coordination
"When you get right down to it, girls with guns are just like boys with guns—it's a matter of eye-hand coordination," said Capt. James Weaver, a 31-year-old combat veteran in charge of women's rifle training here. "Women have an asset in that they haven't picked up any bad habits before we get them. And they will more readily admit at first that they are afraid of the weapon. Men are afraid, too, but they make up excuses," he said.

Rifle training, in fact, illustrates what is becoming a new Army axiom: Even though both men and women think that women are not suited for, or cannot perform, certain Army skills and jobs, every time a new one is open to women, it is discovered that women can perform as well as men. Virtually all the problems arising are the result of attitudes, not female abilities.

The end of the draft two years ago changed things drastically.

Fearing that not enough men would volunteer, the Army began enlisting women in record numbers. Job barriers crumbled. Women were assigned to regular units, instead of WAC detachments. In 1973, command jobs began being integrated, with women for the first time commanding men.

"That really sort of opened the door for us," said Col. Shirley Heinke, the 50-year-old commanding officer of the women's training center here. "We became soldiers, not WACs."

Women then broke into previously all-male reserve-officer units on college campuses. Female officers now take an 11-week orientation to bring them up to male ROTC and West Point graduates. After that, they go to school and training classes with men. Two years from now, the 11-week course is expected to be dropped, with women taking the same officer training as men—except for four years at West Point, which commanders say will remain off-limits because its purpose is to train combat leaders.

Brussels Police, City Workers
Clash in Protest Over Wages

BRUSSELS, May 6 (AP).—Violent clashes broke out in central Brussels today between striking municipal workers and riot police as demonstrators marched to the gates of parliament.

Several demonstrators and policemen were injured.

A municipal workers' leader

said that the demonstration was organized to press demands by workers in Brussels and the surrounding areas for equal wages with colleagues in Liege and Antwerp.

"They get an average of 18 per cent more than we do for the same job. There is no reason for a difference like that," he said.

A two-month freeze on prices decided by the Belgian government in a move to curb the current annual 14.5-per-cent inflation rate will go into effect tomorrow retroactive to April 30.

The freeze allows for a number of exceptions, however.

Cigarettes, oil products, chocolate, electric household appliances, fruits and vegetables as well as the price of products established under Common Market agreements will be allowed to increase.

Public, Private Sectors

The freeze applies to both the public and private sectors and includes services like water, electricity, gas, telephones and rents.

The area around parliament, located near the royal palace and officially treated as a neutral zone where demonstrations are prohibited, was the site of some of the harshest encounters between about 5,000 municipal workers and hundreds of state police riot troops.

Water cannons were used to drive back the demonstrators after they managed to break through a cordon of police and run toward parliament.

Police also threw security cordons round several major embassies located close by.

State paratroopers armed with rifles and rubber truncheons charged and clubbed demonstrators to drive them out of the neutral zone. The demonstrators grouped near parliament along one of the city's busiest thoroughfares. A series of police charges succeeded in breaking up the demonstration and participants clustered in small groups to heckle the police.

Traffic Jams

Several demonstrators were hauled away and taken into custody for identity checks. The demonstration lasted three hours and caused a massive traffic jam.

Strikes also took place in municipalities throughout the country today. Social aides and nurses in city hospitals walked out or worked to rule.

Guards in several jails picketed outside prison gates in their second day of a strike to obtain danger money.

Four prisoners, three of whom were recaptured this morning, fled yesterday afternoon from Namur jail in southern Belgium, apparently taking advantage of the lax surveillance of state troopers who were sent in to replace the guards.

55 Basques Held
By Spanish Police

BILBAO, Spain, May 6 (Reuters).—Spanish police said today that they had arrested 55 suspected Basque nationalist guerrillas and discovered arms caches, hideouts and explosives.

A police statement issued here said the arrests were made during a 10-day-old state of emergency in two Basque provinces to halt violence blamed on the ETA (Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna), a Basque guerrilla group. The arrested men belonged to six suspected guerrilla commandos operating in the area, the statement said.

It added that the raids had uncovered eight ETA hideouts and a "people's prison," concealed in the basement of an isolated farmhouse.

Britain to Ban
Private Beds
In Hospitals

Plan Said to Harm
Health Service

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 6 (NYT).—The left wing of the Labor party has succeeded in prodding the government into a decision to begin closing down private sectors in public hospitals.

The effect of the decision, announced last night, would be to keep patients who want to pay for their rooms and doctors from any of the more than 700 National Health Service hospitals. At present, the hospitals maintain 1 per cent of their beds—about 4,500—for those who can afford private care and do not want to wait for free treatment under the National Health System.

The issue has become one of the more sensitive in the country. It has led to disruption in many hospitals, a slowdown by doctors opposed to banning the private wings and an ideological dispute between the Labor party and the Conservatives, who are arguing that patients should have the right to choose between free care and expensive wards.

Britain's doctors have been fighting to keep the private patients in the public hospitals because the present system helps supplement their income. They can engage in their salaried practice under the health service on one floor of the hospital and then move to another for their lucrative private practice.

Without the extra income, they argue, many doctors would leave the National Health Service and devote all their time to fee-paying clinics.

The original decision to allow the doctors to combine their practices in public hospitals, which goes back 27 years to the establishment of the system of free medical care, was a key concession to persuade the doctors to accept a government salary to treat health service patients.

No Place in Society

Leaders of hospital unions and many in the Labor party, however, argued that the present system no longer has a place in British society. They said that it was not fair to allow patients with money to leap ahead of National Health patients for special treatment in hospitals built with public funds.

In many parts of Britain today, patients who need nonemergency operations have to wait for a year or more under the health service.

Private patients are now paying about \$620 a week for a single room in one of the London health service hospitals, a rate that reflects a 50-per-cent increase of six weeks ago. The National Health Service receives about \$40 million a year in revenue from the special wards.

In announcing the government's decision to begin phasing out the private wings, Barbara Castle, the Secretary for Social Services, insisted that only half of the "pay beds" were occupied at any one time and argued that they were wasteful. She agreed, however, that their abolition would lead to some loss of income for the National Health System.

Ford Reaffirms
U.S. Support for
A-Weapons Pact

GENEVA, May 6 (UPI).—President Ford today pledged continued U.S. support for the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as the best means for sharing the benefits of nuclear energy while at the same time containing its destructive potential.

The President told a 60-nation conference reviewing the Treaty after its five years in force that this support "is a major tenet of American policy."

Nuclear energy must promote the prosperity of all nations but its destructive potential must also be contained, he said in a message to the conference. Mexican Delegate Alfonso Garcia Robles preceded the reading of President Ford's message with a sharp attack on the United States and the Soviet Union for slow progress on nuclear disarmament.

College Teachers
Strike in Britain

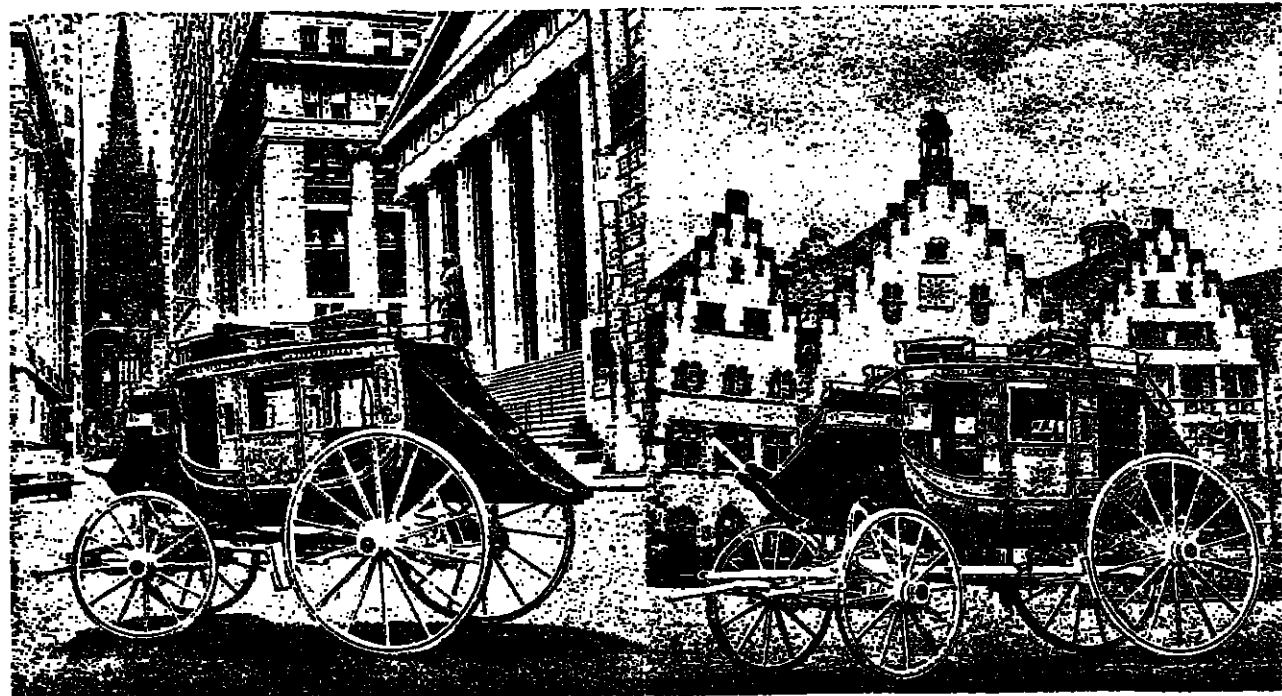
LONDON, May 6 (AP).—Teachers at 12 British universities went on a one-day strike today to support demands for higher wages in the first stoppage ever to affect university teaching.

The teachers say that inflation has seriously eroded the value of their salaries and want a 25-per-cent increase. Lecturers earn £2,118 (\$5,063) a year and professors get an average of £2,257 a year.

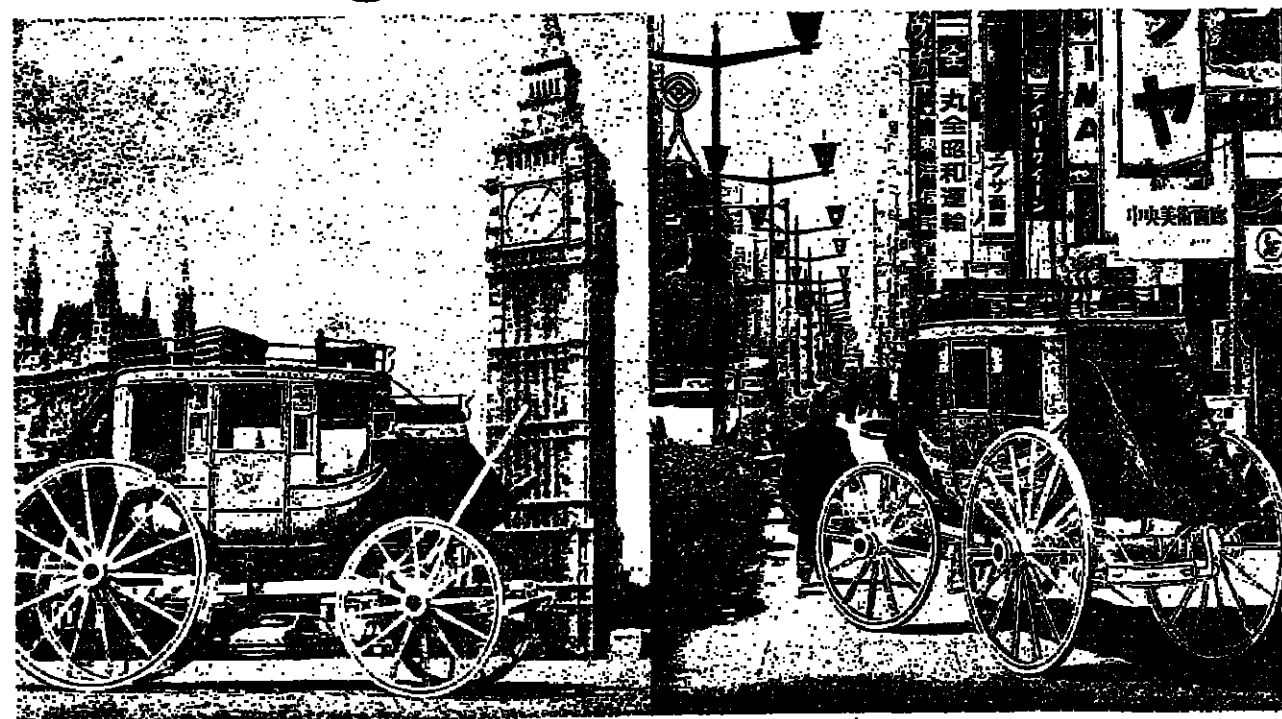
About 1,000 members of the teaching and administrative staff picketed the main buildings of Manchester University after a march through the city. Others affected by the strike included Queen's University, Belfast, and Hull University. Oxford and Cambridge were unaffected.

7 Die in Iran Flood

TEHRAN, May 6 (Reuters).—Seven persons were killed when rain and hailstorms flooded the west Iranian city of Kermanshah yesterday, a newspaper reported today.



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PARIS, May 6 (AP).—France and Brazil today signed an agreement permitting the Concord super-jet to land in Brazil on regularly scheduled flights.

Air France plans to start Concord service to Rio de Janeiro early next year with two flights weekly.

ENTERTAINMENT

Singer Sablon Back in Paris, Two Revivals, One Premiere

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 6 (UPI).—Jean Sablon, the most Parisian of singers, is so popular abroad that he is rarely to be heard at home. Now he has interrupted his world tours for a brief local engagement. Until June 1, he is the star of the dinner spectacle at the Eiffel Tower restaurant.

Sablon is the quintessence of nonchalance. All he does seems effortless; he is the light entertainer par excellence. An idol of pre-war Paris, he has changed very little. He still has his ingratiating boyish smile and youthful grace.

There is no maudlin yearning for the old days in his crisp program. When he delivers an old favorite, he exercises charm and tact and indulges in no silly sentimentality. For example, he revives Xanrof's "Le Fiacre"—composed for Yvette Guilbert. This cynical ditty recounts the misadventure of an elderly husband who, hearing his young wife's voice from behind the drawn curtains of a passing carriage, pursues the vehicle and is run over. No weepy nostalgia here.

From the beguiling operetta of Maurice Yvain, "La Bouche," he selects two numbers introduced by Victor Boucher, that suave comedian of the Parisian salon comedy. The numbers are ideally suited to the Sablon technique.

Cole Porter's "C'est Magnifique" might have been written for him. His half-hour show has variety and verve. It is a pleasure to be in his company again.

Old plays don't die, but, like old soldiers, tend to fade away. When they are brought back, they almost inevitably have a worn look.

Jean Genet's "Le Balcon," with its characters driven by secret compulsions and played in a brothel against the scene of a revolution that finally permits the demented clientele to enact in reality their suppressed desires, was a formidable shocker on its first appearance some years ago. Its bold treatment of hitherto forbidden material caused a scandal; it rode to success on its sensationalism.

The distinguished writing, the lyric flights and the smouldering nihilism retain much of their force, but the daring has lost its dazzle. Revived at the Théâtre de la Ville, it seems a relic of the war on censorship, won in the early 1960s.

In large measure the blame lies with Antoine Bonnaud's production. The text, never theatrically firm, is now more a jumble of set declamatory speeches and a melodramatic action than ever.

The weird delusions of the would-be bishop, the would-be general and the would-be hanging judge—in real life gas-meter inspectors, plumbers and so on—on the other hand, well managed. Henri Tisot, Jean-Paul Parris and Roger Gervain realize the raging schizophrenics effectively in a set of garish, black-comedy vignettes and Daniel Ivernel stalks imposingly as the evil chief of police, a master of the triple cross. The costumes and decor by Rado and Muna Buresco are imaginative and handsome, but actually the exotic symbolism of the play requires no pictorial aid. It was seen to best advantage in Jose Quintero's New York staging, done, so to speak, "naked," without scenery and in-the-round.

In "L'Homme, La Bête et La Vertu" at the Théâtre de la Ville, the text, never theatrically firm, is now more a jumble of set declamatory speeches and a melodramatic action than ever.

The wife of a sea captain is pregnant by her lover; a prodigious and return is the legal male. A story about a captain has long been weary of her charms, so she must coax him to the matrimonial couch to cover her lapse. To reawaken his desire, she dolls herself up like a waterfront trollop, plies him

Even a duffer can follow him. Before he became chef of the Ritz-Carlton, he had done his Grand Tour including the kitchens of the George V and the Plaza-Athénée in Paris.

"Think back to the lobster soufflé, Pierre, please," I begged. "They're more extravagant in Europe than we are," he said. "They would probably use two lobsters for the soufflé and two for the sauce. I will show you a short cut so you can make it at home."

Demers's economical approach is a saving in money and in time. But even his streamlined version is no dish for a tight budget. He may be a French Canadian, but he is super-generous too. Although he gauged the following proportions for two persons, I found them ample for four.

We sat down to eat it afterwards with a glass of chilled white wine. "Fabulous," he said. "And so easy."

Lobster Soufflé, according to Pierre Demers: Boil 2 lobsters, 1 1/2 lbs. each, in a court-bouillon. To make the court-bouillon, boil 2 qts. water for 10 mins. with 2 stalks celery sliced, 1 onion sliced, 1 small leek sliced, 1/2 cup white vinegar. Throw in lobsters for 25 mins. Cool. Remove meat from shells.



Jean Sablon ... at Eiffel Tower.

BALLET IN LONDON

Forming an Opinion of the Panovs' Talent After 'Giselle'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, May 6 (UPI).—At last, after various unsatisfying appetizers, London has seen the Panovs together in a full-length classic, "Giselle."

Their first appearance in London was in two cabaret-like pas de deux, "Harlequinade" and "The Lady and the Hooligan," on television. Then Galina Panov appeared with Rudolf Nureyev in his production of "The Sleeping Beauty," after which she was reunited with her husband and their first public stage appearance together here, again in "Harlequinade." But yesterday they did their first "Giselle," and next week they will be seen in "Petrushka." It is now becoming possible to form a clear opinion of their talents and their weaknesses.

It must be said straightaway that they have received an enormous welcome from Festival Ballet audiences, packing the huge London Coliseum. Galina Panov is extremely pretty and charming in a slightly gaming way; it would be a tough male heart which did not melt at the sight of her. Straightaway in "Harlequinade" she displayed very high kicks, very rapid turns, and an exciting if slightly circus-like ability to do splits while held high in the air.

Valery Panov has a more reserved and less obviously sympathetic manner; his acting in "Harlequinade," full of coy gestures and rather artificial attempts at humor, seemed exaggerated by present-day Western standards. But he soon showed that the terrible years of persecution and of enforced absence from the stage had not robbed him of the power to do the most extraordinary jumps, with his feet performing complicated patterns in front and behind him, achieving an effect aptly described in the London Times as "knitting in mid-air."

As Aurora in "The Sleeping Beauty," Galina Panov faced the ordeal of challenging comparison with the world's greatest ballerinas and of coping with a new and unfamiliar production and partner. It was probably nervousness which caused her to come off point in the notorious balances of the "Rose Adagio" and similarly to muffle the endings of some of her other solos.

Her manner was too coquettish and soubrette-like and her style of dancing lacked classical purity. I am told she was already much stronger technically by her second performance and no doubt she will grow into the role of Aurora with experience and when she is more relaxed, but she will probably always be happier in soubrette roles like Swanilda in "Coppelia," in which I imagine she would be a winner.

Nothing she had done until last



Valery and Galina Panov put on makeup for rehearsal of 'Harlequinade' in London.

night prepared me for the sincerity and naturalness of her *Giselle*. She acted faintness from a weak heart most convincingly, clearly conveying her anxiety not to worry Albrecht and to recover as quickly as possible. When first confronted with Albrecht's sword, the evidence that he is not really the peasant he pretends, she had the pained puzzlement of an innocent child, only slowly giving way to horror as she realized the full extent of his betrayal. Her dancing was not always quite as light or as precisely musical as one could

wish—Carole Hill in the peasant pas de deux provided object lessons in these respects—but her jumps were effortless and high and her famous solo on point combined great charm with technical assurance. She is less well suited to the second act, not really being ethereal or romantic, but nevertheless her good looks and her strong jumps made her performance fully acceptable.

Valery Panov played Albrecht in a melodramatic larger-than-life way which contrasted strongly with his wife's naturalism. But this may well be the way the

role was played originally. Indeed his appearance often reminded me of one of the great 19th-century Shakespearean actors. At first he was haughty and self-absorbed, stopping to think out a plan for the wooing of Giselle and frowning at himself when he realized he was still wearing his sword, then dismissing his attendant in a proud and disdainful manner. His gestures were large and bold, so that his reactions would probably be conveyed to the back row of the gallery in the largest theater. He ended the ballet, for example,

with his hands and arms quivering in the air, as if he was physically as well as mentally overcome by his experience. Once one has adjusted to his style, which recalls the silent cinema, it certainly has dramatic impact. There is no doubt that he is a dancer with a strong personality and approach of his own.

His actual dancing was stylish and neat, without being outstanding for its virtuosity. cent in two diagonal series of brisks in the second act, where his feet seemed to beat unusually high in the air. He did not insert his own specialty jumps and was content for the most part to use the standard choreography.

Judgment at this stage must be provisional, as both the Panovs are quite literally still finding their feet. It is wise of them to do a whole series of performances with London Festival Ballet, which should enable them to dance with greater and greater assurance. They already have great emotional rapport with their audiences, and as they grow accustomed to Western tastes, and the West gets accustomed to them, this will be matched by artistic rapport. I hope that they will be able to work regularly with a few major companies, rather than making constant guest and concert appearances, and I certainly look forward to seeing them in many other roles.

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FOOD IN MONTREAL

A Streamlined Lobster Soufflé—So 'Easy'

By Naomi Barry

MONTREAL (UPI).—In the Food-Association game, Dame Nelly pairs with Melba. Proust links up with Madeleine. Rossini goes with Tournedos and Max Lincoln Schuster should be teamed with Lobster Soufflé Plaza-Athénée.

The New York publisher made two manuscript-scouting trips to Europe a year. Each visit to Paris was ritualized with a lunch of lobster soufflé at the Plaza-Athénée.

The opulent soufflé was always consistent, veriginously high, melting in the center, a rich lobster cream in the lower third. It was accompanied by a great amount of sauce—equivalent to gilding gold—containing a wealth of lobster chunks.

For at least 40 years, that soufflé has been internationally identified with the Plaza-Athénée.

Recently Pierre Demers, chef of the Ritz-Carlton in Montreal, offered me a morning in his kitchen working out any recipe I might like to learn. Pierre is a Quebecois who can match at the range almost any cook from the Old Country. His methods and organization are so compact and sensible that he is the ideal teacher for a non-professional.

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Lobster Soufflé, according to Pierre Demers: Boil 2 lobsters, 1 1/2 lbs. each, in a court-bouillon. To make the court-bouillon, boil 2 qts. water for 10 mins. with 2 stalks celery sliced, 1 onion sliced, 1 small leek sliced, 1/2 cup white vinegar. Throw in lobsters for 25 mins. Cool. Remove meat from shells.

Cut in large pieces. Spoon out coral. Keep aside.

Foam 2 tbs. butter in heavy pan until golden brown. Add 2 tbs. onion, carrot and celery, all finely chopped. Add the coral. Stir. Pour in 1/4 cup cognac and 1/4 cup dry white wine. Remove from stove. Ignite until you have burned off alcohol. Stir in 4 tbs. tomato paste. Add 1 cup *crème fraîche* from which you have held back 4 tbs. Put back on fire. Keep stirring for five minutes during which time add 1 egg yolk beaten with 1 spoon cream. Season with 2 pinches of salt, a few grinds of pepper, a branch of fresh tarragon (or 1/2 tsp. dried tarragon). Add lobster meat. Stir for one minute.

Make the usual soufflé base with 1 heaping tbs. butter, 2 tbs. flour, 1 cup warm milk, 6 beaten egg yolks, folding in 6 stiffly beaten egg whites.

Butter a soufflé mold and dust with grated Parmesan cheese. Pour in half the lobster mixture, straining it through a slotted spoon holding back the chunks of meat. Top with soufflé mixture. Bake in hot oven, 35 to 40 minutes.

Five minutes before soufflé is ready, put the second half of the sauce with lobster chunks on low fire. Stir in 3 tbs. cream. Serve at same time as the soufflé.

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The Press and S 1

There is now under active consideration in the Senate Judiciary Committee a bill that constitutes a grave danger to freedom of the press and to the right of every U.S. citizen to know how his government conducts foreign and military policy. Known in the Senate as S 1, it is sponsored by Sen. John McClellan, an Arkansas Democrat, and has several bipartisan co-sponsors including Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott. It is questionable whether these members are aware of the ominous implications of the measure to which they have attached their names.

This bill, and a companion measure pending in the House, would bring about a far-reaching revision of the federal criminal code. Federal criminal laws have never previously been codified but have merely accumulated for nearly 200 years as Congress has added new statutes and the courts have developed various precedents interpreting them.

The ambitious overhaul now being attempted has produced S 1, an enormously long bill—over 750 pages—and would result in significant changes in existing legal interpretations of obscenity, insanity, the death penalty and other major issues. The measure to the press is in seven sections of the bill relating to classified information. Three of these sections deal with foreign agents and foreign espionage systems and would probably cause no serious difficulties.

But the remaining four sections—1121 through 1124 of the proposed code—would legitimize the comprehensive and unnecessary claims of secrecy advanced by recent administrations in their preoccupation with "national security."

Section 1121 makes it a felony for anyone to "communicate" information to a foreign power or to obtain such information, knowing that it may be communicated to a for-

eign power. The vague term "communicate" is broad enough to include newsmen reporting on the actions of the government and government employees "leaking" information to the press in an effort to expose corruption or waste that their superiors may wish to conceal.

The term "national defense information" in the bill is so sweeping that it covers almost every conceivable kind of military activity. Cost overruns on new weapons, treaty negotiations for bases in foreign countries, and military assistance to other countries, for example, are all legitimate subjects for press inquiry and public knowledge in a free country.

Section 1122 makes it a crime for any person—normally a government employee—to communicate national defense information to a person who he knows is not authorized to receive it, while Section 1123 covers all other persons who pass on national defense information to third parties. These provisions are menacing because they are so broad. Thus, if a reporter learned that the Army was spying on members of Congress—as it did under the Johnson and Nixon administrations—and told his editor, both of them would be guilty of violating the law.

Finally, Section 1124 makes it a crime for any present or former federal employee to disclose any kind of classified information to anyone not authorized to receive it. Except in narrow circumstances, the fact that the information was old and out-of-date or that it was misclassified in the first place would constitute no legal defense.

The need for secrecy and the claims made for "national security" are usually vastly overstated. The United States has no need for a law that would help officials conceal their mistakes far more often than it would hide anything of importance from a foreign enemy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Choice for Portugal

Portugal's chances for peaceful progress toward political democracy, social reform and economic development now depend critically on the answer to one question:

What do the country's military rulers mean when they speak of "Portuguese socialism" as the goal of the revolution they launched with the overthrow of the fascist regime a year ago?

If they mean social democracy in the Western European mold—social reform, free speech and press, economic planning, state intervention or ownership in some sectors, private enterprise in others—they can be assured of a relatively smooth passage.

This pattern was supported by more than 63 per cent of the voters, who marked their ballots for the Socialist and Popular Democratic parties in the election of a constituent assembly a little over a week ago. This direction would win immediate sympathy and support for Portugal from many European governments and presumably from the United States as well.

If, however, the military leaders are bent on pervasive Marxist socialism with no political democracy—the socialism clearly favored by one of the most orthodox Communist parties in the world, as well as by radical spokesmen for the armed forces movement—Portugal faces a bleak future. The Portuguese will find they have exchanged a dictatorship of the right for one of the Marxist left.

To its credit, the Armed Forces Movement

ignored Communist pleas for a delay and carried out a remarkably free election. The response—a 92-per-cent turnout—was magnificent. But if the people demonstrated above all their desire to participate in the democratic process, they also indicated clearly the direction they wish to go. The Communists, far better organized at the outset than any other party and lavishly financed from abroad, got only 12.5 per cent of the votes. Only 7 per cent took the advice of some military leaders and cast blank ballots.

The wisest military chiefs surely realize that to ignore such decisive results will risk unrest and opposition to the legitimate goals of the 1974 revolution. But others behave as though the election had no significance whatever.

There can be no effective challenge to the authority of the Armed Forces Movement. All major parties have agreed, albeit under pressure, to a dominant military role in Portugal's political life for at least three years. But the hope must be that after the long night of fascism the military rulers will not substitute the ideas of a radical minority for the clearly expressed will of the people.

What those people were saying emphatically at the polls is that Portugal can have social reform, structural change and economic advance within a framework of democracy and a climate of freedom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

West German Elections.

Nobody can tell what would happen in West Germany . . . if there were really an economic collapse, but in Sunday's elections on North Rhine-Westphalia and Saarland a substantial proportion of the German voters showed that they were not to be knocked off center by unemployment running at over a million, a growth rate hovering around zero last year, prices rising by about seven per cent a year and a record deficit in public spending . . .

The most significant change in the German electorate is not a swing in either direction but the increase in floating voters who occupy the center, switching their loyalties easily and quickly among the three main parties . . . Traditional loyalties of almost every sort are melting fast . . . The revival in the fortunes of the Social Democrats and Free Democrats which Sunday's elections represent is largely the result of their having recaptured the confidence of the floating voters of the center. They have done this partly by being seen to curb the left wing of the Social Democrats and by refusing to give in to the demands of terrorists who occupied the German Embassy in Stockholm recently . . .

Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, has managed to impress a lot of people with his style of government, his firm grip on affairs, and his ability to win cooperation from both unions and employers. Given a fair wind he now seems to have a reasonable chance of winning the federal elections in the autumn of next year.

—From the Times (London).

U.S. Defeat in South Vietnam

America's humiliation over Vietnam is deepening. Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate for the presidency at the last election, says that many thousands of refugees from Vietnam should go home because they have nothing to fear from the new regime in Ho Chi Minh City. This discredited man should hold his tongue . . .

Mr. McGovern's views differ entirely from the words on the Statue of Liberty: "Send me your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." When people who helped America and relied on American promises seek safety in America they are, it seems, to be decried and denounced.

The American people were not wrong when, even at a low hour, they refused to elect Mr. McGovern president.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 7, 1899

BERLIN—This morning, amid the pealing of bells and the booming of cannon, the young Crown Prince of Germany and Prussia, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, received congratulations on his coming of age from one of the largest assemblies of crowned and Royal personages that ever gathered together in the Prussian capital on the Spree. Every country in Europe was represented.

Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1825

PARIS—The first number of "This Quarter," the latest magazine in English printed in Paris has just appeared. Edited by Ernest Walsh and Ethel Moorhead and dedicated to Ezra Pound, the list of contributors includes Man Ray, Harold Loeb, Robert McAlmon, Bertram Hartman, Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, James Joyce and Brancusi. It is an impressive volume, almost 300 pages.



How to Defuse the Crisis Over Cyprus

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—While nothing remotely specific seems yet to have been agreed upon, the latest round of Cyprus talks—accompanied by a counterpoint of discreet Greek-Turkish negotiations—hinted for the first time that a peaceful way out of the deadlock might eventually be found.

At least partly, U.S. diplomacy—contrasting with a bad American public image—may claim credit for an apparent change in atmosphere. Arthur Hartman, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and William Eagleton, chief of the South European division, have gently but persistently prodded all parties concerned.

Their efforts, abetted by two experienced U.S. ambassadors (Jack Kubisch in Athens and William Macomber in Ankara), hopefully managed to help reduce pressures threatening an East Mediterranean explosion.

Bilateral Greek-American talks on the future of U.S. installations apparently succeeded in agreeing on initial compromises reducing the exaggerated position previously obtained by the U.S. military in Greece.

Because the recent Hartman-Eagleton mission to Athens and Ankara was very low key and unaccompanied by publicity and propaganda warfare, not much detail is known about the present

status of contacts. Nevertheless, the first round of Vienna conversations between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders observed by Eagleton gave indications of unexpected flexibility.

It would appear, moreover, that Athens and Ankara recognize the logic of keeping apart the strictly Cyprus negotiations and those dealing with other Aegean matters. These include demilitarization of Greek islands lying just off the Turkish coast, deciding how underwater oil wealth along the continental shelf can be shared, and delineating a flight warning line above the narrow seas dividing Anatolia from Greece's islands.

In Brussels

Ankara and Athens both hope to explore these problems extensively prior to the Brussels summit meeting of North Atlantic alliance chiefs of government. A great deal will depend on the sincerity of intentions displayed by individuals representing each side in initial private discussions. Should the latter show promise, it is hoped Greek Premier Karamanlis will agree to go to Brussels and meet Turkish Premier Demirel while he is there.

The outline of a Turkish compromise proposal has already been conveyed to Athens. It is said to follow these broad lines:

Greece would commit itself in principle to accepting a bilateral solution in Cyprus, acknowledging the island as an independent republic divided into two federal states, basically Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking. The federal presidency, under a new constitution, would rotate between the communities.

Simultaneously, Ankara would acknowledge that the 40 per cent of the island controlled by Turkish-speakers as a result of its 1974 invasion is excessive. (Only 20 per cent of the Cypriot population is Turkish.) The 40 per cent in their hands controls main centers of industry, agriculture and tourism.

Turkey privately admits it must give up one or two of these basic assets. However, as part of such implied willingness to alter the de facto situation, Ankara insists Athens should compromise elsewhere, starting off by demilitarizing offshore islands, above all the Dodecanese which were officially demilitarized when handed over to Greece after World War II by defeated Italy. Other unspecified concessions are also contemplated by Turkish diplomacy.

Certainly the Greek attitude on demilitarization is linked to demands that Turkey withdraw its large armed forces from Cyprus. Greece's position on Rhodes is tied to the fact that this, the largest of the Dodeca-

nese, is the only large potential base near Cyprus from which Greek troops, ships and aircraft could take off in case of renewed Cypriot fighting.

It has been argued that the kind of formula outlined above would be useful to both the Athens and Ankara governments. They could each proclaim "advantages" received and minimize "sacrifices" thus defending themselves against their internal opposition parties.

Some Progress

Already there has been some progress on the peripheries of this negotiation. Washington took the initiative in lowering its profile in Greece and cutting the size of its military presence, adjusting this to Greece's own defensive requirements. At the same time informal contacts between certain prominent Americans and Turkish leaders have been established with a view to easing the congressional embargo on U.S. arms for Turkey.

Turkey has agreed with Greece to submit the dispute over submarine petroleum and the continental shelf to adjudication by the World Court in The Hague. Ankara has sent confidential envoys to Athens hinting increased readiness to compromise. With luck, therefore, it is hoped one of NATO's hottest crises may yet cool off.

Letters

U.S. Foreign Policy

In the past weeks, the NYT has printed numerous articles by renowned writers questioning the effectiveness of President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger in shaping America's foreign policy in these turbulent times. Such constructive criticism from the press is quite appropriate. Yet, what is most evident is that these voices echoing disenchantment with the position of the United States in the world have rarely posed any positive alternatives as to what exactly America's profile in the international arena should be. This is disappointing.

In my opinion, President Ford and Mr. Kissinger must make a number of foreign policy decisions that would be a manifestation of a more mature American outlook on foreign affairs. A more realistic American attitude regarding international politics would re-establish the United States as a dynamic world power.

1. The United States should formally recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of all the Chinese people. The American presence at Taipei should be reduced to a consulate level.

2. Mr. Kissinger should undertake immediate negotiations with the Khmer Rouge to supply medical-humanitarian aid for the devastated nation of Cambodia. Such initiatives would be a step toward American recognition of the Khmer Rouge.

3. Regarding Vietnam, the United States must make positive, realistic responses to the plight of the Vietnamese people. Humanitarian, nonmilitary aid should be provided for the real losers in the Vietnam tragedy, the people themselves. Most importantly, the United States should not attempt to differentiate along ideological lines when considering the question of aid for the ex-Thieu undemocratic regime or aid for a government consisting of Communists.

4. So as not to prolong the absence of active negotiations in the Middle East, the United States should openly urge a rapid convening of the Geneva talks. But if the United States truly desires peace in this area, we must do more than simply lead this conference with representatives of the Soviet Union. Mr. Arafat's PLO must be recognized as having a formal presence in these negotiations. If one ignores the legitimate, genuine demands of the Palestinian people, there will be no peace. The step of recognizing the PLO must coincide with a reaffirmation of the American guarantee of the permanent existence of

the state of Israel, plus a simultaneous increase in military and economic aid to the Jewish nation.

I am totally aware that these positions are as well as acceptable ramifications, especially the aspect of the Jewish vote and money in an upcoming election year. But, the United States must adopt a realistic view of international affairs to provide effective leadership to the globe. We must completely shed our image as the World's Policeman.

WILLIAM D. SCHUBERT,
Georgetown University,
School of Foreign Service,
Aberdeen, Scotland.

Focus on W. Germany

Although the NYT is to be complimented for its special report, "Focus on West Germany, 1975," I must take issue with the clearly one-sided manner in which the West German political scene is interpreted. In the spotlight article (NYT, April 18), John Dornberg reports on the Federal Republic as if on the invasion of the present government's press and information agency. Considering the versatility which usually characterizes your editorial policy, I was deeply disappointed to discover that you have stooped to outright partisanship in the account of the Federal Republic. To my dismay, I find that this, in fact, climaxes a development which I have observed over the past five years. Don't the readers of the NYT deserve to be informed about West Germany in a more balanced manner?

Dornberg approaches a tabloid niveau in depicting the leaders of the West German opposition. It's a blow below the belt to label them "ruthless," "Machiavellian," "obstructionist," "chauvinistic," "right-wing," "strongmen." On the other hand, he applauds the SPD leaders as "skilful to the point of brilliant," "astute," and in the case of Willy Brandt a "godhead figure." These benign and exemplary politicians seem to have only one problem: The West German electorate has (as yet) failed to recognize their brilliance.

In Dornberg's partisan eyes, Brandt is afflicted by a "Eisenhower-syndrome" following his resignation last spring. No mention is made of the peculiar and embarrassing circumstances which cost him the chancellorship. What about the spy Gull-laume, whose trial is still pending? And the obscene maneuvering of the SPD caucus leader Herbert Wehner? There was, indeed, something "rotten" in the state of Germany!

Dornberg claims that the CDU/CSU offers no political or

social alternative to the present government, that it "has no program as such." With ridiculous statements such as these, the author merely shows that he is unimpressed as well as unsympathetic enough to be taken in by SPD campaign managers' clichés. Although the West Germans have been inundated by such slogans since November, 1972, the voters have presented the SPD with one defeat after another in local and state elections. To me, it seems presumptuous for a foreign correspondent to insinuate that the electorate "didn't know better."

WOLFGANG F. DEXHEIMER,
Staff Member, CDU/CSU
Parliamentary Party,
Königswinter, W. Germany.

Vietnam Perspective

James Thomson's article on Indochina (NYT, April 21) was quite blatant in its evident bias against so-called American faults and crimes. But what worried me most was not the fact that he didn't write one word to condemn North Vietnamese atrocities or invasion of the South but a little sentence tucked away at the end: "That would be simply to say about the American intervention—that we did our best, but that events went otherwise, that the Vietnamese chose otherwise." Chose? Chose? When was the last free election in North Vietnam? When was the last time Mr. Thomson spoke to a member of the North Vietnamese opposition? At least South Vietnam has had elections, imperfect ones maybe, but they occurred. At least in Saigon one can speak to numerous genuine members of the opposition. That is more than one can say about Hanoi.

If a responsible and well-informed man, such as James Thomson, can call a brutal, totalitarian regime a regime chosen by its inhabitants and conquered, then I think it is time not so much to worry about American resolve but about American perspective and judgment.

MICHAEL DYCK,
London.

Paris Opera

To Rolf Liebermann, director of the Paris Opera, we should all say thanks, but not too much. Reflecting on West German President Walter Scheel's visit to hear "Elektra" (NYT, April 21), I wonder how many other places would entertain a guest with music from his own country. That's not the real question. The question is why the direction of the National Opera has been an

inferior complex about French opera. Why does one have to go to such unlikely places as New Orleans to hear and see "Thais," Moscow to see "Carmen" and London to hear an opera by Meyerbeer?

The repertoire here is an insult to the great composers France has given to the world. And even in the rare instances when a French opera is produced it is done with a second-rate cast and in a second-class production. For the French "Dialogues of the Carmelites" it was even worse, and why they chose "Don Quixote" from all of the beautiful things Massenet wrote is very hard to understand. The one or two productions of French opera that have been given since Mr. Liebermann has taken over the Opera are like scraps thrown to a hungry dog waiting for something more substantial. Great musical dramas were written in and for this city. Let us hope one day we may hear a fine "Carmen," a worthy "Pelléas" and a revived Meyerbeer opera.

IRVING LEVIN,
Neully, France.

Domino Theory

I have noticed that a few of your editorialists have downgraded the "domino theory" concept of the John Foster Dulles era. However, with the tragic events of Cambodia and Vietnam and signs of the U.S. military being pushed out by Thailand and the Philippines, it won't be long before the "domino theory" concept becomes a stark reality. May I suggest that you spell out the incipient outline of a national policy of isolationism in today's world of interdependence.

GARY GUZZARDO,
Rome.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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Holland, U.S. Reach Truce in Air Traffic

After Demand for Cut in KLM Seat Capacity

THE HAGUE, May 6 (AP-DJ).—The United States and the Netherlands have agreed on a truce in their dispute over American demands that KLM Royal Dutch Airlines cut its transatlantic seating capacity by one U. S. Dutch Transport Minister Erik Westerlind said today. Mr. Westerlind told the upper house of Holland's parliament at the U. S. assistant secretary of state Thomas Sanders agreed to disagree following an April 30 meeting in Amsterdam. Three rounds of negotiations broke down over the U. S. demands, designed to aid struggling Pan American World Airways. Mr. Westerlind said he and Sanders agreed that the United States will take no unilateral action against KLM before it turns the results of an internal investigation of possible violations of its civil aviation policy to the Dutch-U.S. negotiations.

In addition, both parties reserve their right to interpret capacity limits as laid down in the Dutch-U.S. aviation treaty, but the Dutch government agreed to ask KLM for a voluntary cut in its transatlantic flights from 21 to 18. "Though this truce isn't an actual solution," Mr. Westerlind said, "it offers advantages. The threat of unilateral American intervention has been averted through a U. S. government clarification that this question will be solved in consultation with the Netherlands government. Meanwhile, important Dutch interests involved will not be essentially hurt by this type of agreement."

French Are Pleased but Wary About Gain in Franc's Value

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 6 (NYT).—The French franc has suddenly become the star currency of the world, a development that both excites and worries French authorities. On the one hand it reduces the cost of the products that the French buy abroad, including oil on the Middle East and machine tools from the United States. It helps to cut domestic inflation. On the other hand, it threatens to make French exports less competitive because it tends to push the price of French goods higher than competing foreign goods in external markets. This hurt French industry, which has become increasingly export-oriented. Not only has the franc been strong against the dollar—up 25 percent since the start of 1974, franc today is worth 26 cents, compared with a little less than 21 cents 17 months ago.

Rises Against Others
The franc has also risen against other major currencies of Europe. It has, for instance, gone better in recent weeks than the former attractions of the German mark and the Swiss franc. In the last three months the franc has increased some 10 percent against the Swiss franc. The French money is 15 percent higher than the German mark in just 12 months. In today's currency market the dollar was worth 4.12 French francs, compared with 4.12 yesterday. It represented one of the biggest daily jumps for the French money in recent months. Meanwhile, the British pound has been going through one of its worst periods, reflecting growing worries over Britain's inflation, whose 20-per-cent rate twice as high as in France. The pound's depreciation against the franc has led to a major loss of British's major trading partners stood today, at a second day, at a record 23.3 percent compared with its value 1971.

Large Borrowings
One of the most important influences has been the borrowings French nationalized and private corporations in foreign currencies. In January, 1974, the French government removed restrictions on foreign borrowing in a move to build up national reserves to pay for sharply higher oil prices. They have been encouraged to borrow money outside France because national policy has tended to keep money relatively tight in the country. As they borrow foreign currency, such as dollars, they sell on the local market to raise the franc they need. This tends to boost the rate of franc. A year ago the French were afraid that they would have a

State of Italy Tax System—Chaos

ROME, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Italian Finance Minister Bruno Visentini today presented to the Senate a White Paper on the sorry state of the country's tax collection machinery. He said that 43 million tax forms of various kinds were backed up in his ministry, leading to the loss to the government "not of hundreds of billions but, beyond question, thousands of billions of lire."

He said that the number of ministry employees totals 97,300, down from 80,700 four years ago, and according to his projections the total would fall to 49,400 by 1980.

The minister, a Republican who is one of the rare technocrats in the government said that the chaos, prompted in part by a plan to strip the tax agencies of unproductive personnel, had in fact, caused the departure of many top people: 67 per cent of the inspection staff had left in four years, as had 78 per cent of the first-class directors and 61 per cent of the second-class. Mr. Visentini said that the deterioration in tax collection had not been caused by the decision this year to force couples to file joint returns. Though figures differ, some experts say this could double the 5 million personal tax forms filed last year.

Of the 42 million forms pending in various tax offices, the Finance Minister said, 12 million were customs tax returns, 8.5 million were

company returns, 9.6 million were personal tax returns dating back to 1971, 3.4 million involved real estate taxes and 2.9 million involved rebates to exporters for sales taxes paid in Italy.

The backlog in the last category, he said, meant that 43 billion lire due to the exporters was being held up, contributing greatly to a general shortage of liquidity.

Mr. Visentini said that the only remedies were to be found in legislation that would permit the ministry to hire vastly more people and pay them better. He said that poor pay and work conditions had greatly increased absenteeism and the general apathy toward work he found in the ministry.

The minister also indirectly criticized Amintore Fanfani, secretary of the Christian Democratic party, who at the last minute had urged a change in the controversial joint returns.

After a smooth collection of personal taxes in the earlier part of the year, Mr. Visentini said, "the recent events have led the public to think that there is a lack of will, of stability among the political classes, and have created the feeling that tax laws are not worth obeying if those who voted for them so recently themselves do not obey them."

The joint tax return was a product of a tax reform bill passed last year with the vigorous support of Mr. Fanfani.

After Recent Sharp Buildup, Cutback

U.S. Firms Seek Better Inventory Gauges

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Measuring inventory needs, which many U.S. firms failed to do accurately last year, is becoming an important point again as managers try to figure out how much they should reduce their stocks.

Inventory cutting already has gone a long way. The Commerce Department recently estimated that business cut stocks in this year's first quarter at an annual rate of \$18 billion. That was the deepest slash for any three-month period since World War II and the first reduction of any kind since the March quarter of 1961.

In the final quarter of last year businessmen were adding to inventories at an annual rate of \$11.8 billion. The buildup was in large part unintended as sales fell faster than businessmen could cut their stocks.

The unparalleled turnaround in inventory investment may have been even more drastic than the figures indicate. For all 1974, the Commerce Department says, inventories rose \$14.3 billion. But Michael Evans, president of Chase Econometric Associates, the economic forecasting arm of Chase Manhattan Bank, thinks inflation so blurred calculations that a more realistic figure would have been as much as \$10 billion higher.

Only a year ago many businessmen and economists thought that new techniques had largely overcome the problem of the inventory cycle. Aided by computers, businessmen were getting more inventory information, and getting it sooner, than ever before. Economic and marketing specialists had refined sales forecasts so that companies would know how and when to adjust stocks.

"In the whole field of business research, no more effort has ever been spent on any subject than has been spent on inventory control," says Arthur Gould, associate dean of engineering at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and an inventory consultant to several large companies.

But last year inflation badly distorted the figures, both for analysts examining the end-of-the-year inventory figures and for businessmen looking at their own companies. Inventories were computed at book value, which often reflected the lower prices of several weeks earlier. But sales were figured at current value. Inventory-to-sales ratios thus tended to be misleading.

Further confusion was created as companies rushed to change from a first-in, first-out basis—where inventory acquired earliest, usually at lower prices, was included in the cost of goods sold. This tended to push up reported profits—and corporate income taxes.

Many companies switched to last-in, first-out, so that the cost of goods sold more closely reflected actual costs of materials and products at the time of sale. Now, a number of firms with highly sophisticated inventory

and control arrangements have taken steps to tighten them up. Jim Downey, director of production planning and scheduling at Moog Automotive Inc., a St. Louis maker of auto replacement parts, says that his company has always coordinated inventory-production planning with the sales forecasts produced by sales management, but "we now have set up regular sales forecast meetings the first Friday of every month." In some companies, he says, there is still no real coordination between sales planning and production planning.

Kuwait Named Richest Nation On Per-Capita-Income Basis

ZURICH, May 6 (AP).—Kuwait soared to the top of the list of the world's richest countries last year, registering the highest gross national product per head of population, according to a study compiled by Union Bank of Switzerland.

\$4,980, Austria, \$4,280, Japan, \$4,115, Israel, \$3,470, Singapore, \$2,359, Greece, \$2,235, Ireland, \$2,230, Hong Kong, \$1,620 and South Africa, \$1,280.

Other oil-producing countries still trail the Western industrialized countries in per capita GNP, the report, released today, shows. With a real GNP growth of 12 per cent in 1974, Kuwait had a per capita GNP of \$11,000, according to the survey. Switzerland trailed in second place, according to the Union Bank list, with \$7,270, followed by Sweden, \$6,840, Denmark, \$6,500 and the United States, \$5,595.

West Germany, at \$5,215, continued to lead the larger European nations. France was listed with \$5,290, and Britain with \$3,385. Italy's \$2,700 was still slightly higher than Saudi Arabia's \$2,650 and Venezuela's \$2,375. Iran figured last on the list with a per capita GNP of \$1,275.

Others on the 30-nation list included: Canada, \$6,340, Norway, \$5,220, Australia, \$5,370, Belgium, \$5,250, the Netherlands, \$5,145, Libya.

German Jobless Rate Declines on Seasonal Factors

NUREMBERG, May 6 (AP-DJ).—A decline last month in West German joblessness to 4.7 per cent of the workforce from 4.9 per cent in March was largely seasonal, Josef Stügel, president of the Federal Labor Office, said today.

Officially announcing unemployment figures, Mr. Stügel said no general quickening of the labor market has occurred. He said the improvement that took place in April was mostly in outdoor work.

Mr. Stügel said the number of jobs declined to 1,687,100 persons in April from 1,114,100 in March.

He said the number of workers on short time or temporarily laid-off rose 86,200 to 899,800, while the number of open jobs increased 1,200 to 261,800.

Regional analysis shows that unemployment dropped most sharply in areas whose economies rank above average in their dependence on seasonal factors, he said. In April last year unemployment totaled 517,000 persons, or 2.3 per cent of the workforce.

Industrial Output Falls 14.3 Per Cent in Italy

ROME, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production in Italy fell 14.3 per cent in March from a year earlier, the sixth consecutive month of year-to-year declines, the government statistics bureau announced today.

The index of production was 107.9 in March (1970 equals 100), compared with 123.3 a year earlier. In February the drop from a year earlier was only 7.3 per cent, while in January it was 14.8 per cent.

Action Called Normal After Prolonged Market Advance

Profit-Taking Batters Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Profit-taking battered blue chip stocks on the New York Stock Exchange today and drove the market generally lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 20.88 points to 834.72, and declines outpace gains about 925 to 385.

Volume totaled 25.41 million shares compared with 22.37 million shares yesterday.

Analysts said selling was concentrated in blue chip and industrial issues largely because they showed the biggest gains in the rally of the previous four sessions. The industrial average soared more than 50 points in those sessions.

Many analysts considered the selling normal following the recent gains that added to the prolonged advance that began five months ago.

Some brokers also noted there was no new stimulation in U.S. economic developments to sustain the recent rally.

Semi-conductor issues were under heavy selling pressure for the second straight session.

Motors fell 5 7/8 to 49. Fairchild Camera & Instrument was 40, down 1 1/2. National Semi-Conductor 28 3/4, down 1 1/2, and Texas Instruments 101 3/8, off 3.

Weakness in the semi-conductors follows comment by Barron's magazine that "...there seems little question that the industry's volume and profit will suffer a very sizable decline in 1975."

Among the more volatile issues, IBM fell 4 to 200 3/4. Burroughs was 99 3/4, down 2 5/8. National Cash Register 31 1/4, off 1 3/4. Xerox 80 5/8, down 1 3/8, and Eastman Kodak 104 5/8, off 4 5/8.

U.S. Steel slid 3 7/8 to 60 1/4. Yesterday, the nation's largest

steel maker said shipments and profits in the second quarter will not keep pace with the first quarter.

The selling in Big Steel also spilled over to the remainder of the group. Bethlehem Steel dropped 2 1/4 to 37 3/4, while Republic Steel and Armco Steel surrendered more than a point each.

General Motors, weakest of the auto makers, lost 1 1/8 to 43 3/4 a day after the industry reported a 32-per-cent drop in late-April car sales.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.25 at 86.74.

The most active issue was Syntex, which fell 5/8 to 39 1/2 on volume of 167,400 shares. Also active were Houston Oil & Gas at 23 3/8, up 3/8. Research Control 15, up 3/4. Amstar Brothers 10 5/8, up 1/8, and Basin Petroleum 7, unchanged.

Wright-Patterson Mines fell 1/16 to 1 1/8 on volume of 16,700 shares. The company reported a first-quarter loss of \$24,859 this afternoon.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.63 to 63.07.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade closed mostly mixed. Soybean futures were lower.

Profit-taking on brief long positions and the selling of old crop soybeans against purchases of new crop produced a loss of nearly 10 cents in the expiring May option. Soybean meal lost nearly \$2 a ton, and soybean oil prices were mixed.

Sales of Foreign Cars Hit Record in U.S.

DETROIT, May 6 (AP).—One out of five American car buyers picked a foreign model in April, giving imports a record share of the U.S. market while sales of American cars remained at a 14-year low.

The imports, offering fuel mileage unmatched by most U.S. cars, had sales of 141,120, a 25-per-cent gain over 112,700 in April 1974.

Nine imports achieved record sales for the month—Fiat, Volvo, Honda, Audi, Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Subaru, Peugeot and Alfa Romeo. Another seven reported gains, while only five reported sales drops.

U.S. firms reported domestic sales of 517,637 in April, down 26 per cent from the energy-crisis depressed levels of 702,338 in April 1974.

Import gains, combined with the poor showing of U.S. makers, gave the foreign firms a record 21-per-cent share of the market. A year ago, imports accounted for only 14 per cent of U.S. sales.

Setback for Detroit
The results were a setback for U.S. auto executives, who have stepped up car production in hopes that a spring upturn would lift the industry out of its worst slump since World War II.

Instead, sales remained at their lowest pace since 1961 and fell 1 per cent from weak March levels. Meanwhile, General Motors cut its quarterly dividend to 60 cents a share from 85 cents in the second quarter of 1974. The first-quarter dividend also was cut to

60 cents, the first reduction by GM since 1946.

"Gasoline is the main reason for our stronger sales. People are aware that the price of gas is going up and that the supply is finite. It's that simple," said a spokesman for Volkswagen, the leading importer, which posted a 21-per-cent sales gain.

U.S. makers are attempting to counteract the imports by building models with better fuel economy

Aramco Output Declines Sharply

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Petroleum production of Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), the world's biggest crude oil producer, declined sharply again last month because of lack of demand.

A spokesman for Aramco, which accounts for the bulk of Saudi Arabia's oil output, said production fell to slightly under 5.7 million barrels a day in April from 6.3 million barrels a day in March.

Aramco currently is capable of producing up to 10.5 million barrels a day.

Japan Car Register Up

TOKYO, May 6 (AP-DJ).—New car registrations in Japan totaled 300,070 units in April, up 32.6 per cent from a year earlier, the Automobile Dealers Association said today.

Financial analysts say imports have taken an estimated 100,000 in unit sales, \$350 million in dollar sales and \$50 million in potential profits from the U.S. makers so far this year.

Chrysler Led Drop
Chrysler posted the sharpest decline for April, down 43 per cent to 64,140, compared with 112,653 in April 1974. Ford was off 39 per cent, from 210,394 to 129,453. GM dropped 21 per cent, from 345,451 to 273,003, and American Motors declined 11 per cent, from 33,780 to 30,041.

For the first four months of the year, domestic sales of 2,039,436 compared with 1974 levels of 2,478,691. Chrysler is off 31 per cent, AMC is down 26 per cent, Ford is down 21 per cent and GM is off 9 per cent.

Import sales gains in April included Datsun, up 47 per cent over April 1974; Fiat, up 42 per cent; Mazda, up 64 per cent; Honda, up 88 per cent; British Leyland, up 67 per cent; Volvo, up 52 per cent; Audi, up 15 per cent, and Mercedes-Benz, up 38 per cent.

Toyota, the second-biggest importer, and Capri, the German-built car imported by Ford, were the only major imports to register sales declines. Toyota was down 3 per cent and Capri fell 58 per cent.

For the year-to-date, import sales of 548,721 were up 15 per cent from 479,000 a year ago.

From Jackson to Jedda...
a continuing demand
for Allis-Chalmers
equipment to meet
energy, food, water
and raw material needs.

Results for the quarter ended March 31:

	1975	1974
Sales	\$346,541,982	\$259,590,534
Net Income	\$ 7,555,379	\$ 6,375,707
Earnings per Common Share	\$.60	\$.51

The world needs more of what Allis-Chalmers makes.



Serving the vital areas of food... water... energy... minerals.

'Suicide Strike' Set at Chrysler Plant in U.K.

COVENTRY, England, May 6 (AP).—More than 3,000 workers at the financially-troubled Chrysler auto company's engine factory voted overwhelmingly yesterday to launch a "suicide strike" next week if they do not get a big pay raise.

There are fears that a strike could force the U. S. auto giant to close down its British subsidiary, already deeply in the red and struggling to stay afloat in the slump-hit British auto industry.

"Everyone realizes a strike could mean the end of the line," labor union chief Bob Morris said, "not only for their jobs, but for the company as well."

The U.S. parent company has bailed the subsidiary out with a \$15-million loan.

EEC Starts Anti-Trust Case Against U.S. Fruit Firm's Unit

BRUSSELS, May 6 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market Commission has opened proceedings against United Brands Co. of the United States, following completion of a community-wide investigation by the commission's anti-trust experts, commission officials reported today.

Commission officials previously indicated that investigations of United Brands' activities concerned possible violation of EEC rules forbidding abuse of a dominant market position and infringement of free trade within the community.

A spokesman said that the results of the investigation had been submitted to United Brands Co. NV at Rotterdam, the European headquarters of the U.S. fruit company.

This, in effect, amounts to opening legal proceedings and the commission will decide what next steps should be taken once the company has replied, the spokesman said.

Depending on the gravity of the case, it may simply order the company to stop its practices or impose a fine. The commission's ruling can be appealed to the EEC court of justice.

The commission began its investigations last fall following a complaint by a Danish importer who claimed that the Rotterdam United Brands unit refused to supply bananas to him for sale in Denmark.

Commission sources said a sim-

ilar complaint was received from an Irish trader and that there had been other complaints as well.

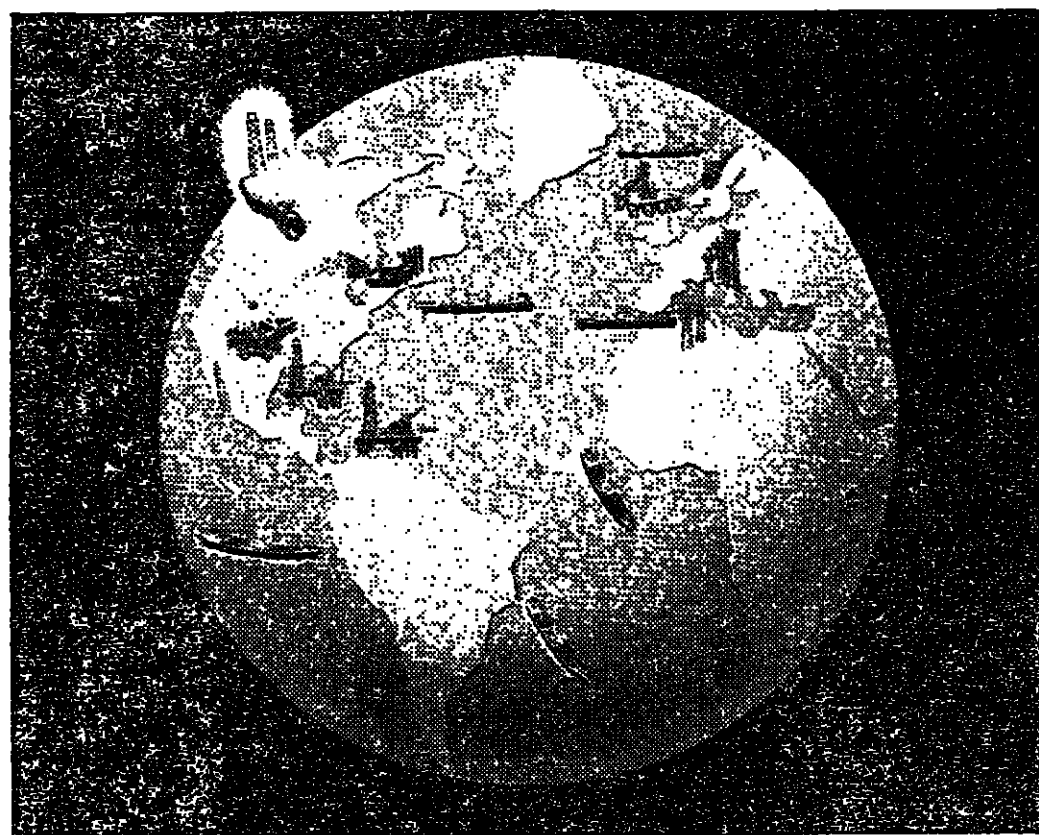
-1975- Stocks and Div in 5					-1975- Stocks and Div in 5					-1975- Stocks and Div in 5				
High.	Low.	P/E	100% High Low	Last chg	High.	Low.	P/E	100% High Low	Last chg	High.	Low.	P/E	100% High Low	Last chg
154	124	10	25%	+3	154	124	10	25%	+3	154	124	10	25%	+3

حِكْمًا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

How Chemical Bank helps supply financial energy for a changing world.

Financial energy is not just money. It is Chemical Bank's method of using money in the kind of imaginative and effective ways that make things happen.

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In Southern Italy, we're involved in the building of a major petro-chemical complex. And, in the North Sea, in the construction of several drilling rigs for the exploration of oil.

We are playing a leading role in a multi-million dollar loan to Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil and gas concern. In the Alaskan North Slope explorations. In a cross-Canada oil pipeline. In the construction of giant tankers to carry gas from Indonesia to Japan. And countless other projects.

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CHEMICAL BANK

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975-76	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Net	1975-76	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Net	1975-76	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Net
139	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	139	CalPac	11	10.5	11	139	Eastman	11	10.5	11
140	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	140	CalPac	11	10.5	11	140	Eastman	11	10.5	11
141	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	141	CalPac	11	10.5	11	141	Eastman	11	10.5	11
142	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	142	CalPac	11	10.5	11	142	Eastman	11	10.5	11
143	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	143	CalPac	11	10.5	11	143	Eastman	11	10.5	11
144	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	144	CalPac	11	10.5	11	144	Eastman	11	10.5	11
145	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	145	CalPac	11	10.5	11	145	Eastman	11	10.5	11
146	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	146	CalPac	11	10.5	11	146	Eastman	11	10.5	11
147	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	147	CalPac	11	10.5	11	147	Eastman	11	10.5	11
148	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	148	CalPac	11	10.5	11	148	Eastman	11	10.5	11
149	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	149	CalPac	11	10.5	11	149	Eastman	11	10.5	11
150	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	150	CalPac	11	10.5	11	150	Eastman	11	10.5	11
151	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	151	CalPac	11	10.5	11	151	Eastman	11	10.5	11
152	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	152	CalPac	11	10.5	11	152	Eastman	11	10.5	11
153	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	153	CalPac	11	10.5	11	153	Eastman	11	10.5	11
154	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	154	CalPac	11	10.5	11	154	Eastman	11	10.5	11
155	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	155	CalPac	11	10.5	11	155	Eastman	11	10.5	11
156	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	156	CalPac	11	10.5	11	156	Eastman	11	10.5	11
157	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	157	CalPac	11	10.5	11	157	Eastman	11	10.5	11
158	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	158	CalPac	11	10.5	11	158	Eastman	11	10.5	11
159	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	159	CalPac	11	10.5	11	159	Eastman	11	10.5	11
160	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	160	CalPac	11	10.5	11	160	Eastman	11	10.5	11
161	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	161	CalPac	11	10.5	11	161	Eastman	11	10.5	11
162	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	162	CalPac	11	10.5	11	162	Eastman	11	10.5	11
163	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	163	CalPac	11	10.5	11	163	Eastman	11	10.5	11
164	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	164	CalPac	11	10.5	11	164	Eastman	11	10.5	11
165	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	165	CalPac	11	10.5	11	165	Eastman	11	10.5	11
166	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	166	CalPac	11	10.5	11	166	Eastman	11	10.5	11
167	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	167	CalPac	11	10.5	11	167	Eastman	11	10.5	11
168	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	168	CalPac	11	10.5	11	168	Eastman	11	10.5	11
169	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	169	CalPac	11	10.5	11	169	Eastman	11	10.5	11
170	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	170	CalPac	11	10.5	11	170	Eastman	11	10.5	11
171	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	171	CalPac	11	10.5	11	171	Eastman	11	10.5	11
172	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	172	CalPac	11	10.5	11	172	Eastman	11	10.5	11
173	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	173	CalPac	11	10.5	11	173	Eastman	11	10.5	11
174	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	174	CalPac	11	10.5	11	174	Eastman	11	10.5	11
175	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	175	CalPac	11	10.5	11	175	Eastman	11	10.5	11
176	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	176	CalPac	11	10.5	11	176	Eastman	11	10.5	11
177	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	177	CalPac	11	10.5	11	177	Eastman	11	10.5	11
178	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	178	CalPac	11	10.5	11	178	Eastman	11	10.5	11
179	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	179	CalPac	11	10.5	11	179	Eastman	11	10.5	11
180	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	180	CalPac	11	10.5	11	180	Eastman	11	10.5	11
181	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	181	CalPac	11	10.5	11	181	Eastman	11	10.5	11
182	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	182	CalPac	11	10.5	11	182	Eastman	11	10.5	11
183	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	183	CalPac	11	10.5	11	183	Eastman	11	10.5	11
184	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	184	CalPac	11	10.5	11	184	Eastman	11	10.5	11
185	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	185	CalPac	11	10.5	11	185	Eastman	11	10.5	11
186	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	186	CalPac	11	10.5	11	186	Eastman	11	10.5	11
187	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	187	CalPac	11	10.5	11	187	Eastman	11	10.5	11
188	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	188	CalPac	11	10.5	11	188	Eastman	11	10.5	11
189	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	189	CalPac	11	10.5	11	189	Eastman	11	10.5	11
190	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	190	CalPac	11	10.5	11	190	Eastman	11	10.5	11
191	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	191	CalPac	11	10.5	11	191	Eastman	11	10.5	11
192	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	192	CalPac	11	10.5	11	192	Eastman	11	10.5	11
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194	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	194	CalPac	11	10.5	11	194	Eastman	11	10.5	11
195	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	195	CalPac	11	10.5	11	195	Eastman	11	10.5	11
196	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	196	CalPac	11	10.5	11	196	Eastman	11	10.5	11
197	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	197	CalPac	11	10.5	11	197	Eastman	11	10.5	11
198	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	198	CalPac	11	10.5	11	198	Eastman	11	10.5	11
199	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	199	CalPac	11	10.5	11	199	Eastman	11	10.5	11
200	AAV Cos.	4	3.5	50	200	CalPac	11	10.5	11	200	Eastman	11	10.5	11

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 6, 1971			
	High	Low	Net
1392 Abbott Glen	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
1393 Acland's	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
1394 Acland's	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
1395 Agnico E	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
1396 Agnico Int	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
1083 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1122 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1123 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1230 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1231 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1232 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1233 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1234 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1235 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1236 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1237 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1238 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1239 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1240 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1241 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1242 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1243 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1244 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1245 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1246 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1247 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1248 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1249 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1250 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1251 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1252 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1253 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1254 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1255 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1256 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1257 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1258 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1259 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1260 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1261 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1262 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1263 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1264 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1265 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1266 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1267 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1268 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1269 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1270 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1271 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1272 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1273 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
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1290 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
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1295 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
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1297 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1298 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1299 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1300 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1301 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1302 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1303 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1304 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1305 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1306 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1307 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1308 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1309 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1310 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1311 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1312 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
1313 Airco	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
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Yanks' Hunter Throws Poorly in All Directions

Brooks Robinson Is Careful
He Doesn't Err on Weight

BALTIMORE, May 6 (UPI)—Six is Brooks Robinson's key figure. That's the number of rules he set for himself four years ago, and he still follows them.

Jog, keep weight down, lift light weights, keep weight down, don't worry and keep weight down.

"I have a little problem with my weight," said Robinson, the Baltimore Orioles' starting third baseman for 16 years. "At my age, I'm always conscious of what I eat and I follow those six rules. If I didn't, I don't think I would still be playing."

Robinson, who will be 38 on May 18, says he feels he's as good as when he broke into the major leagues in 1959.

"I've always said when I broke in, I was an average player. I had an average arm, average speed and I am still average at all of those."

But Robinson does credit himself as above-average in a couple of categories.

Yeah, I get rid of the ball fast," he said, without any hint of conceit. "And I have good reflexes. And I feel like I am as good or quick as I was when I started."

"When I'm not, I'll get out. Baseball is run like a business. When a better man comes along they send him out to do the job. That's the way it is."

Robinson is known more as a hitter who can be counted on under pressure than as a home-run threat. He has watched his home-run total drop from about 30 a year in the 1960s to eight, nine and seven the last three years.

"At one time I thought maybe I was a bit of a power hitter," he said. "But then my home runs fell off, as did my batting average, and I realized that I was just an average hitter."

"It doesn't bother me the fact that I don't get home runs—but it does affect your runs-batted-in and I guess that bothers me a little."

Chambliss and scored on an infield out.

After that, no Yankee reached second off Palmer, the Oriole ace restored to good health. In a career dating to 1968, he has beaten New York 16 times against seven defeats.

Red Sox 3, Indians 5

At Cleveland, consecutive doubles by Fred Lynn, Jim Rice and Rico Petrocelli highlighted a four-run fourth inning as Boston scored a 3-2 victory over the Indians. After George Hendrick's two-run homer gave the Indians a 3-0 lead in the first inning, the Red Sox got two walks from starter and loser Jim Perry prior to the tie of doubles in the fourth. Perry, now 1-5, went 4 2/3 innings as his earned run average soared to 6.82.

Rangers 4, Angels 3

At Arlington, Texas, Cesar Tovar had three hits, including a two-run single in the eighth inning, to lead the Rangers to a 4-3 victory over California.

It was Texas' ninth victory in their last 11 games.

The Angels entered the eighth leading 3-1 on first-inning back-to-back singles by Jerry Remy and Mickey Rivers, a double by Remy and a Rivers RBI single in the third and a sixth-inning homer by Bill Sudakis.

However, Dick Lange, who had relieved Frank Tananin in the seventh, walked pinch-hitter Mike Hargrove and then gave up singles to Jim Spencer and Roy Smalley, the latter driving in a run.

Mickey Scott relieved Lange and struck out Roy Howell but Tovar then singled to score Smalley and Toby Harrah, who had been inserted for Spencer.

Expos 3, Cubs 2

At Montreal, rookies Pepe Manguerra and Larry Parrish homered to lead the Expos to a 3-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Manguerra's first home run of the year gave the Expos a 2-0 lead in the third inning after Barry Foote was walked by losing pitcher Ray Burris.

Cards 3, Phils 2

At St. Louis, Bob Gibson gained his first victory of the campaign as the Cards routed Philadelphia, 3-2. Luis Melendez and Mike Tyson slammed two-run triples off Steve Carlton in a six-run first inning and Gibson coasted along until he tired and was relieved in the eighth.

Tyson, getting his first starting assignment at shortstop this season, had a single, triple and home run, knocking across four runs.

Carlton, who departed in the second, suffered his fourth defeat. He has won only once.

Dodgers 2, Astros 0

At Los Angeles, Doug Rau pitched a two-hitter and recorded his second major league shutout as the Dodgers beat Houston, 2-0. Rau, a 13-game winner last season, allowed two singles in improving his record to 4-1. He struck out two, walked two and retired the final 15 batters.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	018	000	000-1	5	2
Baltimore	001	000	000-0	1	1
Hunter (2-4)	and	Munson (2-2)	and	Hendrick (2-2)	and
California	101	000	100-2	9	0
Texas	100	000	000-4	11	0
Tamayo (1-3)	and	Scott (2-1)	and	Spencer (1-1)	and
Philly (1-1)	and	Philly (1-1)	and	Philly (1-1)	and

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	000	000	000-2	5	0
Montreal	002	001	000-3	7	1
Durbin (7-1)	and	Swisher (7-1)	and	Swisher (7-1)	and
Reds (1-1)	and	Reds (1-1)	and	Reds (1-1)	and
Phillies (1-1)	and	Phillies (1-1)	and	Phillies (1-1)	and
St. Louis	000	000	000-11	14	1
Carlton (1-1)	and	Carlton (1-1)	and	Carlton (1-1)	and
Acosta (1-1)	and	Acosta (1-1)	and	Acosta (1-1)	and
Gibson (1-1)	and	Gibson (1-1)	and	Gibson (1-1)	and
Reds (1-1)	and	Reds (1-1)	and	Reds (1-1)	and
Phillies (1-1)	and	Phillies (1-1)	and	Phillies (1-1)	and
St. Louis	000	000	000-2	7	0
Los Angeles	101	000	000-2	6	0
Dierker (1-1)	and	Dierker (1-1)	and	Dierker (1-1)	and
Philly (1-1)	and	Philly (1-1)	and	Philly (1-1)	and

Western Division

Oakland	13	10	568	—
Seattle	12	10	565	—
California	12	12	550	—
Kansas City	12	12	500	1 1/2
Minnesota	9	10	474	2 1/2
Chicago	9	10	472	4 1/2

Monday's Results

Boston 7, Cleveland 5.
Baltimore 3, New York 1.
Texas 4, California 2.

Tuesday's Games

California at Oakland, n.
Texas at Kansas City, n.
Minnesota at Chicago, n.
Milwaukee at Detroit, n.
Boston at Cleveland, n.
New York at Baltimore, n.

West Germans, Dutch Meet in Soccer Final

By Brian Glanville

ONDON, May 6 (UPI)—The national soccer is hectic just now. Tomorrow will be the first leg of the UEFA Cup Final between Borussia Mönchengladbach, who may well win West German championships and is in next year's European Cup, and the Dutch club, FC Ajax. The loss of the match would be a disaster for Gladbach, who have the heavier guns, but team good enough to beat out the new Italian champions, at home and away has been deeply respected.

Gladbach has a fine manager, Weisswasser, who seems to be endlessly to put together a team. The loss of the match would be a disaster for Gladbach, who have the heavier guns, but team good enough to beat out the new Italian champions, at home and away has been deeply respected.

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Police Give Ref a Lesson On Penalties

ROSARIO, Argentina, May 6 (Reuters)—A last-minute penalty kick has landed soccer referee Jorge Alvarez in jail on charges of poor refereeing during a First Division match at this central provincial capital of Santa Fe.

Police arrested Alvarez on the field after he had awarded the penalty to visiting Ferrocarril Oeste of Buenos Aires, giving them a 2-3 draw against the local Newell's Old Boys Club and causing home fans to riot, injuring five policemen.

Police said yesterday the charged referee would be detained under the "sports fraud" law—valid only in Santa Fe state—which punishes poor refereeing with a fine or eight days in jail. The law says the referee is guilty if he lacks of training, impartiality or negligence causes incidents between players or fans. To add to his woes, the referee was hit in the eye by a stone as police escorted him off the pitch.

John Smith's Comeback to Track Is Picking Up Speed

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, May 6 (UPI)—Years after he thought he was an Olympic gold medalist, John Smith is picking back into the starting line as the world's finest quarter-mile, amateur or professional.

It behind are a string of recent memories: A failure to finish a 100-yard dash in the 1972 Olympics, a failure to finish a 100-yard dash in the 1972 Olympics, a failure to finish a 100-yard dash in the 1972 Olympics.

Olympic Ticket Sales Opening
oesn't Deserve a Gold Medal

MONTREAL, May 6 (UPI)—Canadian distributor of tickets for the 1976 Montreal Olympics yesterday opened its doors for the first time and caught in an unexpected of persons seeking seats for summer Games.

Angry scenes developed at counters in Montreal, Toronto, where buyers, some whom waited in line for hours, were turned away as the store was sold out or as tickets weren't available for events being sought.

At the trouble apparently set around an inadequate seating system and clerks not to handle all the customers, the response was fantastic, as the wildest dreams—and



NEAR BUT APART—Montreal coach Dave Bristol tells umpire Tim Gorman that he disagrees with his verdict of "out" on Pete Mackanin, who is lying on third base.

NBA Plays Politics in Hiring Commissioner

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, May 6 (UPI)—Larry O'Brien did what was expected. He accepted the job as commissioner of the National Basketball Association.

The former postmaster general and twice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, chosen because of his strong political affiliations, succeeds the retiring Walter Kennedy.

"I'm not sure how many friends I have in high places in Washington," said the 57-year-old, gray-haired, chain-smoking O'Brien. "I recall that a lot of people who were once in Washington aren't there anymore. And I'm not sure they were my friends in the first place."

That the 18 NBA owners selected another politician as the third commissioner in the 29-year history of the league was not surprising, with anti-trust suits by the National Basketball Players Association and the American Basketball Association pending against them.

Before he took the post, Kennedy was mayor of Stamford, Conn. The owners now have climbed a few rungs on the political ladder to replace him when he retires June 1. The announcement of Kennedy's appointment was made in the hallway of a hotel, O'Brien's was confirmed in the plush 21 Club.

"As chairman of the Democratic

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

English version: HAUTEFEUILLE, SAINT-GERMAIN HUCHETTE and as of May 14th ELYSEES LINCOLN.

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STREISAND & CAAN
Funny Lady
How Lucky Can You Get!

A COLUMBIA PICTURES AND PASTAR PRESENTATION
A RAY STARK PRODUCTION OF A HERBERT ROSE FILM

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The Wilby Conspiracy
Adventure of escape and survival.

starring Nicol Williamson
introducing FRANCESCA GEE • Screenplay by ROD AMATEU and HAROLD HEERZEL
Directed by RALPH NELSON • Produced by MARTIN BAUM • Executive Producer HELMUT DAVINE
A Baum-Davine Production • COLOR • United Artists

French Ban Rhodesia From Women's Tennis

AIX EN PROVENCE, France, May 6 (UPI)—The French Lawn Tennis Federation today bowed to government pressure and banned Rhodesia from the Federation Cup just 10 minutes before its team was scheduled to play.

Philippe Chartier, president of the federation, said he had been "strongly advised" not to allow the Rhodesian girls to compete in the competition, the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup.

Chartier said he did not know what the French government's reasons for the ban were but he indicated that under pressure from Britain, it appeared to be applying the United Nations resolution which calls on all member nations to cut off all links, including sport, with Rhodesia.

If Rhodesia had defeated Spain in the opening round match, it would have met second-seeded Britain in the second round and federation officials pointed out that this would have put the British government in an embarrassing position.

French federation officials said privately that they were upset that they had been put in a position of having to ban the Rhodesian team and said the government or the International Lawn Tennis Federation should have taken action earlier.

The officials said the government had warned them six weeks ago that the Rhodesians would not be allowed to enter the country on Rhodesian passports. But both girls had South African passports.

The Rhodesian team was composed of the sister duo of Jenny

Waggot and Fiona MacKenzie. "We are not bitter, but it is a long way to come not to compete," said MacKenzie.

It was the second time in two weeks that a top tennis tournament had been disrupted by a government ban on competing players; the Mexican government banned South Africans Bob Hewitt and Frew MacMillan from competing in the World Championship Tennis finals in Mexico City because of South Africa's apartheid policies.

The Rhodesian girls were already warming up for their first-round match against Spain when they were told the news. Spain was given a victory by default.

For the second day, rain disrupted the playing schedule but not before the United States reached the second round. Julie Heldman had won the first singles match yesterday against Switzerland and today Kathy Kykendall, 18, playing in her first Federation Cup match, gave the United States a winning 2-0 lead in the best-of-three series with a 6-0, 6-0 victory against Marianne Klinger.

Julie Heldman and Janet Newberry then completed the sweep with a 6-3, 6-1 victory against Evagretz, Baumengger and Susi Eichenberger.

The British girls, seeded to meet the Australians in the final, had no problems in their match against Austria. Virginia Wade beat Veronica Buco, 6-1, 6-2, and Sue Barker beat Galene Bernegger, 6-3, 6-2, to take a winning 2-0 lead.

Top-seeded Australia had a first-round bye. Czechoslovakia racked up an easy triumph in both singles and the doubles against Ireland with Martina Navratilova and Rebeka Tomanova in good form on the slow clay courts.

France gained by beating Bulgaria.

South Africa, the fifth seed and winner in 1972, had a shaky start before capturing the first two singles against Norway for a berth against the winner of Canada and Japan, who split their first singles.

Sixth-seeded West Germany won its first two singles in straight sets against Denmark and will face Argentina in the last 16. Heide Mathoff beat Mette Soerensen, 6-3, 6-2, and Katja Ebbinghaus downed Helle Sparre, 7-5, 6-1.

Mountain Route

EL PORTUGAL, Spain, May 6 (UPI)—Augustin Tamames of Spain won the 14th stage of the cycling Tour of Spain today, covering the 233 kilometers of Pyrenean mountain roads in 7 hours 22 minutes 13 seconds for an average of 31.613 kilometers an hour. Domingo Perrenes of Spain retained the overall lead.

ACADEMY AWARD
BEST DOCUMENTARY

HEARTS AND MINDS

Produced by BERT SCHNEIDER and PETER DAVIS
Directed by PETER DAVIS
A HOWARD ZUKER, HENRY JAGLOM-RAINBOW PICTURES Presentation
from Warner Bros. A Warner Communications Company

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Wednesday, May 14, 8:30 p.m. (Valmille)

Recital

CLAUDIO ARRAU

Beethoven • Schumann

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

Highly at 10:30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows

GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

95¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne or 60¢
147¢ Dinner, tapenade and 1/2 bottle champagne or 200¢
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.
RESERV. 355.11.61 and 40.00.00

Restaurant Cabaret Russe

Sheherazade

...Ah! ces merveilleux tziganes...
...ambiance Russissime...
...programme Russissime...
...d'exquises spécialités...
...décor fabuleux...

3 RUE DE LIEGE (9) 874 8520
W. 10.00.00 et 10.00.00

WORLD FAMOUS

BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE

PLACE BLANCHE

FESTIVAL
Fête de la Réve

MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

95¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne or 70¢
147¢ Dinner or tapenade and 1/2 bottle champagne or 200¢
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 306.00.15 et 78.02

CALAVADOS BAL 95-38
ELY. 27-28

JOE TURNER • LOS LATINOS

Snack Bar, Cocktail, Dinner, Lunch
40 Av. J.-J. de Serbelloni, 11, George V
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT • Air cond.

